

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



For JULY, 1746.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

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- I. OBSERVATIONS in several VOYAGES and TRAVELS in America,
II. REMARKS on the REPORT of the Army Committee.
III. Duke of CUMBERLAND's Letter to the Earl of Lanes.
IV. Lord Lovat's Letter to the Duke; with Lord P—d—t's Letter, and Lord L—v—t's Answer.
V. Letter from the Secretary at War to Lord Berkeley.
VI. Two Letters from M. Van Hory to the Duke of Newcastle.
VII. Address of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, and of the Royal Burrows in Scotland.
VIII. Manner of Proceeding in the Trial of a Peer.
IX. How to improve the happy Suppression of the Rebellion, with a Complaint of the Degeneracy of the Age.
X. Account of the Battle of Placentia, as published by Authority at Vienna.
XI. Life and Reign of his late Catholick Majesty, Philip V. of Spain.
XII. Importance of Cape Breton, from a Computation of the French Fishery.
- To which is added, A CATALOGUE of BOOKS and PAMPHLETS, with their Prices.
- XIII. Mr. Wesley's Answer to a former Letter.
XIV. Case of a Man bit by a mad Dog.
XV. Several Experiments and Observations in Electricity.
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XVIII. List of Ships taken on both Sides.
XIX. POETRY. Song on the Duke's Victory over the Rebels, set to Musick; to a Lady, on her not visiting her Evening's Retreat, as usual; Verses on the Duke's Return; on the Birth of a Son the Day after the Battle of Culloden; two Odes of Horace translated; the Drapier's Apparition; Song; Epigrams.
XX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the Old Bailey; Lord L—v—t's Person and Character; Arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke, &c. &c. &c.
XXI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
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MULTUM IN PARVO.

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N. B. The Debates in the POLITICAL CLUB will be resum'd the first Opportunity.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

J U L Y, 1746.

OBSERVATIONS in several VOYAGES and TRAVELS
in AMERICA, continued from Page 248.

Our kind Correspondent, who has favoured us from Time to Time with an ingenious young Gentleman's Remarks in his late American Tour, has been so good as to send us the following for this Month; which contains so many remarkable Incidents, and such judicious Observations, as we doubt not will be an agreeable Entertainment to our Readers, who are desirous to connect it with the last Account in our Mag. for May, p. 248.

Now we survey the land that o'er its name
To Charles's bride, ——————
And soon we change, for all that sailors dread,
The spritely musick, and the sportful dance;
Where jocund damsels, and their well pleas'd
mates,
Pass the delicious moments, void of care,
And only study how to laugh and love,
Contented, happy, under Calvert's sway *.



ELIEV'D from this Distress, we pursu'd our little Voyage, of about 14 Miles, thro' the several Creeks that convey you to Golden Quarter; and D

we were near 24 Hours before we arrived there, occasioned by our fre-

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quent Interruptions, or running upon the Marshes, or Oyster-Banks, with which these Streams are prodigiously replete. On every Side, you might discern the Settlements of the Planters, with their industrious Clearings, surrounded by the native Woods of the Country; whilst the distant Curlings of the aspiring Smoak, wantoning in the Breeze, direct your Eyes to the happy Places of their Residence, where they, generally bless'd with Innocence and Chearfulness, a compliant Consort, and a numerous Race at their Boards, enjoy a Life much to be envy'd by Courts and Cities. We gather'd a Fruit, in our Route, called a *Parfimon*, of a very delicious Taste, not unlike a *Medlar*, tho' somewhat larger: I take it to be a very cooling Fruit, and the Settlers make use of prodigious Quantities to sweeten a Beer, which they brew of *Cassena* and divers Herbs, which is vastly wholesome. The *Cassena* is a Shrub, that has a small Leaf, somewhat sharpish, and is so admired, when hot Water is poured on it, that I imagine the importing of it to *England* is prohibited for fear

U n

* See Letter from a Son in a distant Part of the World, March 2, 1743, in London Magazine, July, 1744, p. 355.

sue of injuring the Tea Trade. At our Arrival at our Host's, we were put to Bed, and for several Days attended with a Tenderness and Humanity that soon restored our Healths, and our Limbs to their proper Function; when, being furnished with Horses, A we addressed ourselves to our first Stage, which was about 20 Miles distant from *Golden Quarter*, called *Snow-Hill*. *Golden Quarter* is a kind of straggling Country Village, but the Inhabitants of that Place and *Senepuxon*, tho' poorer than some of their Neighbours of *Maryland*, occasioned by the Poverty of their Soil, are a perfectly hospitable, sociable, and honest Set of People, and abound in every Necessary of Life, and most of the Conveniencies. In short, they seem to repine only C on three Accounts, as all this Side of the Colony does: The one is the Scarcity of strong Liquors; another the extravagant Dues to their Clergy, whom they pay a pretty large Quantity of Tobacco yearly to, by Way of Tithe, for every Head in their Families; and the third, is their paying a larger Quit-rent, which I think they do in *Sterling Money*, than any of their Neighbours under the King's Governors. These Things the poorer Sort feel pretty smartly. To be sure, the Clergy ought to be supported in every Country, independently and decently; and certainly they are an Order of Men that are intirely necessary, whilst they behave soberly and uprightly, to the Well-being of Society, and seem no where more so than in these Countries; but as I take it, there is little Justice in a poor Land-holder's being obliged to give him as great an Offering as his opulent Neighbour. But here, as in every other Part of the World, the Complaints are very much regulated by the Pastor's Behaviour: You seldom hear any Grumbling, when he is a kind, beneficent, humane, and regular Man, that feels for, and endeavours to supply, both the men-

tal Distresses and Wants, as well as the bodily ones, of the Charge intrusted to him; who never, from Vanity of Temper, a sour Enthusiasm, or a vain Ostentation of Learning, puzzles and distracts his Hearers, by leading them astray from the plain Paths or Meanings of Christianity, into the eternal Labyrinths and intricate Mazes of Speculation and Mystery; nor sets himself up for an infallible Judge of every Dispute, and the authoritative Decider of every Question; nor, to sum up the whole, daubs and dresses Religion (as the Poet says) which is divinely pure, and simple from all Arts, like a common Mistress, the Object of his Fancy. The Rum they generally have from their Stores, is the *New-England* Sort, which has so confounded a Gout, and has so much of the Molasses Twang, that 'tis really nauseous; and this held up to a very large Price. Sometimes, indeed, an European Vessel lands, to the Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood, a Cargo of another Sort; which, however, never diffuses itself much to those beneath them: In other better settled Parts of *Maryland*, indeed, as about *Annapolis*, and elsewhere, you hear of no Complaints of this Sort, as every Thing is in the greatest Plenty imaginable: So that what I am speaking of, relates principally to *Worcester* County and the Parts adjacent, where the Number of Merchants or Store-keepers is but small. You now and then meet with a Cup of good Cyder, in the Season, here, tho' of a thin fretting Kind. The Beer they brew is excellent, which they make in great Quantities, of *Parfumons*, &c. or *Molasses*: for few of them are come to malting their Corn, of any Kind, at which I was much surprized; as even the *Indian* Grain, as I have found experimentally, will produce an wholesome and generous Liquor. The meane Sort you find little else but Water amongst, when their Cyder is spent.

Mush* and Milk, or Molasses, Homine†, Wild Fowl, and Fish, are their principal Diet, whilst the Water presented to you, by one of the bare-footed Family, in a copious Calabash ‡, with an innocent Strain of good Breeding and Heartiness, A the Cake baking upon the Hearth, and the prodigious Cleanliness of every Thing around you, must needs put you in mind of the Golden Age, the Times of antient Frugality and Purity. All over the Colony, an universal Hospitality reigns; full Tables and open Doors, the kind Salute, the generous Detention, speak somewhat like the old roast-Beef Ages of our Fore-fathers, and would almost persuade one to think their Shades were wafted into these Regions, to enjoy, with greater Extent, the Reward of their Virtues §. Prodigious Numbers of Planters are immensely rich, and I think one of them, at this Time, numbers upon his Lands near 1000 Wretches, that tremble with submissive Awe at his Nod, besides white Servants: Their Pastures bless'd with increasing Flocks, whilst their Yards and Closes boast Hundreds of tame Poultry, of every Kind, and their Husbandry is rewarded with Crops equal to all their Ambition or Desires.

The Planters in Maryland have E been so used by the Merchants, and so great a Property has been made of them in their Tobacco Contracts, that a new Face seems to be overspreading the Country; and, like their more Northern Neighbours, they in great Numbers have turned themselves to F the raising of Grain and live Stock, of which they now begin to send

great Quantities to the West-Indies. And 'tis the Blessing of this Country and Virginia, and fits it extremely for the Trade it carries on, that the Planters can deliver their Commodities at their own Back-doors, as the whole Colony is inter-flow'd by the most noble navigable Rivers in the World. However, this good Property is attended with this ill Consequence, that being so well seated at home, they have no Ambition to fill a Metropolis, and associate together: They require no Bourses, or Meetings about Trade; a Letter will bargain for them, and the general Run of the Market determines the Price of the Commodity. For this Reason, the Capitals, and other Towns in these two Colonies, are very slightly peopled, and very badly situated, and remarkable for little else than the Residence of the Governors, and the Meeting of the three Estates, Governor, Council, and Assembly. The principal Meetings of the Country are at their D Court-Houses, as they call them; which are their Courts of Justice, and where as much idle Wrangling is on Foot, often, as in any Court in Westminster-Hall. The Lawyers have an excellent Time here, and if a Man is a clever Fellow, that Way, 'tis a sure Step to an Estate, 'Tis Necessity that has driven the Practitioners of the Law hither, from Europe, and other Parts of America, and I remember few that had not made it very well worth their While. Thus Innocence and Truth, white-rob'd Innocence and heavenly Truth, can seldom find a Retreat to dwell in. Distracted

* Made of Indian Corn, or Rice, pounded. the Husks, and fry'd. Great Homine has Meat or Fowl in it. † The Shell of a Fruit so called. Some of them hold two Quarts.

‡ What is said here is most strictly true, for their Manner of Living is quite generous and open: Strangers are sought after with Greediness, as they pass the Country, to be invited. Their Breakfast Tables have generally the cold Remains of the former Day, hash'd or fricasseed; Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Venison-Pasty, Punch, and Beer, or Cyder, upon one Board: Their Dinner, good Beef, Veal, Mutton, Venison, Turkey and Geese, wild and tame, Fowls boil'd and roasted; and perhaps somewhat more, as Pies, Puddings, &c. for Desert: Suppers the same, with some small Addition, and a good hearty Cup to precede a Bed of Down: And this is the constant Life they lead, and to this Fare every Guest is welcome.

† Indian Meal, pounded or ground with

‡ The Shell of a Fruit

tracted with their Adversaries bare-faced Attempts, 'tis in vain they seek the most distant Skies: Pale-visag'd *Guilt*, and wily *Fraud*, still pursue their flow'ry Steps, determin'd to spare no Means to work their Unhappiness. Wherever you travel in *Maryland* (as also in *Virginia* and *Carolina*) your Ears are constantly astonished at the Number of *Colonels*, *Majors*, and *Captains*, that you hear mentioned: In short, the whole Country seems at first to you a Retreat of *Heroes*; but alas! to behold the Musters of their *Militia*, would induce a Man to nauseate a *Sash*, and hold a *Sword*, for ever, in Derision. Diversity of Weapons and Dresses, Unsizeableness of the Men, and Want of the least Grain of Discipline in their Officers or them, make the whole Scene little better than *Dryden* has expressed it:—

And raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Mouths without hands, maintain'd at vast
expence,

In peace a charge, in war a weak defence:
Stout, once a year, they march a blust'ring
band,

And ever, but in times of need, at hand;
Of seeming arms, they make a short essay,
Then hasten to get drunk, the bus'ness of
the day.

Indeed, now, I fancy the *Carthagening* Regiment, by returning some of its Veterans, will give a better Face to these Matters.

Holding Land by the Tenure of defending it, seems to be as antient as Time itself; and certainly nothing can endanger a Country more, than an Army of Mercenaries, who perhaps are quite unconcerned in the publick Property, and have nothing to fight for but their Pay. How necessary then is it, that the Militia in these Colonies should be well disciplined! since they have no regular Troops allow'd them, and cannot well main-

tain a considerable Body long themselves. Even at this Time they are alarm'd with an *Indian* Excursion, and Numbers are marched towards the Back of the Province to defend the Out-Settlements. Their

A Government is much respected by them, and one may, on the Whole, say, they are an happy People. The Negroes live as easily as in any other Part of *America*, and at set Times have a pretty deal of Liberty in their Quarters*, as they are called.

B The Argument, of the Reasonableness and Legality, according to Nature, of the Slave-Trade, has been so well handled on the Negative Side of the Question, that there remains little for an Author to say on that Head; and that Captives

C taken in War, are the Property of the Captor, as to Life and Person, as was the Custom amongst the *Spartans*; who, like the *Americans*, perpetuated a Race of Slaves, by marrying them to one another, I think, has been fully disprov'd:

D But allowing some Justice in, or, at least, a great deal of Necessity for, making Slaves of this fable Part of the Species; surely, I think, Christianity, Gratitude, or, at least, good Policy, is concern'd in using them well, and in abridging them, instead of giving

E them Encouragement, of several brutal and scandalous Customs, that ate too much practis'd: Such is the giving them a Number of Wives, or, in short, setting them up for Stallions to a whole Neighbourhood; when it has been prov'd, I think,

F unexceptionably, that Polygamy rather destroys than multiplies the Species; of which we have also living Proofs under the Eastern Tyrants, and amongst the Natives of *America*; so that it can in no Manner answer the End; and were their Masters to calculate, they'd find

* A *Negro Quarter*, is a Number of Huts or Hovels, built at some Distance from the Mansions; where the Negroes reside with their Wives and Families, and cultivate, at vacant Times, the little Spots allow'd them. They are, indeed, true Pictures of Slavery, which begets Indolence and Negligence.

a regular Procreation would make them greater Gainers. A sad Consequence of this Practice is, that their Childrens Morals are debauch'd by the Frequency of such Sights, as only fit them to become the *Masters of Slaves*. This is one bad Custom amongst many others; but as to their general Usage of them, 'tis monstrous and shocking. To be sure, a *new Negro**, if he must be broke, either from Obstinacy, or, which I am more apt to suppose, from Greatness of Soul, will require more hard Discipline than a young Spaniel: You would really be surpriz'd at their Perseverance; let an hundred Men shew him how to hoe, or drive a Wheelbarrow, he'll still take the one by the Bottom, and the other by the Wheel; and they often die before they can be conquer'd. They are, no Doubt, very great Thieves, but this may flow from their unhappy, indigent Circumstances, and not from a natural Bent; and when they have robb'd, you may lash them Hours before they will confess the Fact; however, were they not to look upon every white Man as their Tormenter; were a slight Fault to be pardon'd now and then; were their Masters, and those adamantine-hearted Overseers, to exercise a little more Persuasion, Complacency, Tenderness and Humanity towards them, it might, perhaps, improve their Tempers to a greater Degree of Tractability. Such Masters, and such Overseers, *Maryland* may with Justice boast; and Mr. *Bull*, the late Lieutenant-Governor of *Carolina*, is

A an Instance, amongst many, of the same, in that Province: But, on the contrary, I remember an Instance of a late Sea Officer, then resident in a neighbouring Colony, that for a mere Peccadillo, order'd his Slave to be ty'd up, and for an whole Hour diverted himself with the Wretch's Groans; struck at the mournful Sound, with a Friend, I hasted to the Noise, where the Brute was beginning a new Scene of Barbarity, and belabour'd the Creature so long with a large Cane, his Overseer being tir'd with the Cow-skin †, that he remain'd without Sense and Motion. Happily he recover'd, but, alas! remain'd a Spectacle of Horror to his Death; his Master deceas'd soon after, and, perhaps, may meet him, *where the Wicked cease from troubling, and the Weary be at rest*: Where, as our immortal Pope sings,

No fiends torment, no christians thirst for gold.

Another, upon the same Spot, when a Girl had been lash'd till she confess'd a Robbery, in mere Wantonness continu'd the Persecution, repeating every now and then these christianlike, and sensible Expressions in the Ragings of his Fury, " *G-d d-mn you, when you go to Hell, I wish G-d would d-mn me.* " E that I might follow you with the Cow-skin there."

Slavery, thou worst and greatest of Evils! sometimes thou appearest to my affrighted Imagination, sweating in the Mines of *Potosi*, and wiping the hard-bound Tears from thy exhausted Eyes; sometimes I view thy

* *A Negro just purchased from the Guinea-man.* 'Tis really shocking to be present at a Mart of this Sort; where the Buyers handle them as the Butchers do Beasts in Smithfield, to see if they are Proof in Cod, Flank, and Shoulders. And the Women, who have Plantations, I have seen mighty busy in examining the Limbs, Size, and Abilities of their intended Purchaser. I do not speak this of *Maryland*; for I never saw a Lady at Market there, but have elsewhere in America.

† A Cow-skin is so called, from being a large Thong from the Hide of that Animal, twisted into the Shape of a Swift Horse-Whip, and as hard as a Bull's Pizzle. The common Method is to tie them up by the Hands to the Branch of a Tree, so that their Toes can hardly touch the Ground; but in the West-Indies, they are so habituated to ill Usage, and their Spirits so sunk, that the Overseer need only bid them cast up their Arms over their Heads, which the poor Creatures readily do, and then the Torturer taking a Run to him, lashes him; and this Discipline is repeated sometimes forty Times; Hardly a *Negro* but bears the Marks of Punishment in large Scars on his Back and Sides.

thy fable Livery under the Torture of the Whip, inflicted by the Hands, the remorseless Hands of an *American* Planter: At other Times, I view thee in the Semblance of a Wretch trod upon by ermin'd or turban'd Tyrants, and with poignant, heart-breaking Sighs, dragging after thee a toilsome Length of Chain, or bearing *African* Burdens. Anon I am somewhat comforted, to see thee attempt to smile under the *Grand Monarque*; but, on the other Side of the *Alpes*, thou again resum'st thy Tears, and what, and how great are thy *Iberian* Miseries! In *Britain*, and *Britain* only, thy Name is not heard; thou hast assum'd a new Form, and the heaviest Labours are lightsome under those mild Skies!

Oh Liberty, do thou inspire our breasts!
And make our lives, in thy possession
happy;
Or our deaths glorious, in thy just defence.

ADDISON.

The Convicts that are transported here, sometimes prove very worthy Creatures, and entirely forsake their former Follies; but the Trade has for some Time run in another Channel; and so many, Volunteer Servants come over, especially *Irish*, that the other is a Commodity pretty much blown upon. Several of the best Planters, or their Ancestors, have, in the two Colonies, been originally of the Convict-Class, and therefore, are much to be prais'd and esteem'd for forsaking their old Courses: And Heaven itself, we are told, rejoices more over one Sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine that never went astray. They tell many Stories of some of these People in these Colonies, one of which I commit to Writing, as I had it from the very Person himself, who is the chief in the Story.

Above 60 Years ago, Capt. —, Master of —, walking thro' *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, beheld a very pretty Child, about six Years of Age,

bewailing himself for the Loss of his Father, whom he had some how or other stray'd from: He sooth'd the Child, persuaded him to dry his Tears, and told him he had Orders from his Father, who was just set out for the Country, to bring him to him. The innocent Victim, without Thought of Harm, follow'd his Deliverer, as he thought him, who carry'd him in the Stage Coach to *Bristol*, and there immediately put him on board his Vessel, which sail'd a Fortnight after for this Part of the World. Still fed up with Hopes of seeing his Father, and that he was going but a small Trip by Water, where he was, and indulg'd by the Captain in all he desir'd, the Time slipp'd away, till the Brute made appear,

by the vilest Actions, his accurs'd Design: The Lad suffer'd much, but his Innocence render'd him incapable to judge of the Propriety of such Actions, and he was acquiescent. When he arriv'd at the End of his Voyage, being very ill, he sold him to a Planter for 14 Years, for 12 Guineas. The Planter, a Man of great Humanity, taking a Fancy to the Child, heard his simple Tale, and perceiv'd the Villany, but not till the Vessel had sail'd. He enquir'd his Name, and just so much he could tell him, and sent over to advertise him in the publick Papers; but before this Design could be compleated, near two Years elaps'd, from his first being kidnapp'd, when, probably, his Father and Mother were both dead, and, perhaps, the Cause of their Death, this Accident. In short, his Master lik'd the Youth more and more, who was sober and diligent, and marry'd him to an only Daughter, leaving him at his Decease his whole Substance. Thirty Years elaps'd, and tho' under great Pain for his Ignorance of his Parents, yet happy in his Family and Affairs, he liv'd with great Content; when a Ship

Ship with Convicts coming in, he went to purchase some Servants, and the Idea of his barbarous Captain was so impress'd in his Mind, that he knew him at first Sight, and bought him eagerly; it appearing, afterwards, a notorious Crime A had brought him into those Circumstances, and entirely ruin'd him. As soon as he brought him home, he carry'd him into a private Room, and lock'd himself in with him; but what Words could express the Wretch's Confusion and Astonishment, when he understood whose Hands he had fallen into! for he had no Notion before of the Gentleman's being the same, that, when a Lad, he had us'd so vilely. Struck with Remorse, and the Fear of Punishment, he fell on his Knees and C begg'd Forgiveness. 'Twas in vain, he was interrogated about his Master's Parents; he knew as little of them as himself; the Master inrag'd, order'd him to be lock'd into an upper Room, resolving to keep him to the hard Service he deserv'd the D Remainder of his Life; but the next Morning he was found stabb'd to the Heart, with a Knife that had been uncautiously left in the Room; and so despairingly finish'd a wretched Life. The Gentleman is now near 70, and very hearty and well. E

And now let me address me to my Journey, which lay in a very pleasant Road, thro' the Woods, that every now and then presented you with an opening Plantation: We met an Indian Man and Woman upon this Road, who came from a F Town of *Whigwhams*, near *Snow-Hill*, where they inhabit, in great Peace, with their Neighbours. We pass'd several Branches * and Savannahs, and the Road all the Way is pretty much upon the Level, and

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marshy; the Soil of the upper Grounds a loose reddish Sand or Earth. At our Arrival at *Snow-Hill*, I took up Quarters at an Ordinary †, and found them very good. The Parson of the Parish, who has the only Brick-House in Town, was a good convertible Man, as was also the Presbyterian Minister, a Scotchman, of which Nation great Numbers are settled hereabouts. The Church and all the Houses are built of Wood, but some of them have Brick Stacks of Chimneys: Some have their Foundations in the Ground, others are built on Puncheons or Logs, a Foot or two from the Earth, which is more airy, and a Defence against the Vermin. The Women here are very pretty, and the Men, for the generality, obliging enough. The Town is very irregular, and has much the Aspect of a Country Fair; the Generality of the Houses differing very little from Booths. We staid here only one Day, and the next set forward with hired Horses, not being able to buy any in the Town. The Hire was a *Shilling Sterling per Day* for each Horse, and a *Shilling per Day* for a Guide. They are good serviceable little Creatures ‡, and travel at a great Rate: The next Night we got to the Line E that divides *Maryland* from *Virginia*, being about 30 Miles, thro' a Road whose delightful Scenes constantly refresh'd the Senses with new and beauteous Objects. And here I can't help quoting Mr. *Lewis*, when speaking of another Road in this Colony, he says;

But now the enclos'd plantation I forsake,
And onwards thro' the woods my journey
take;
The level road the longsome way be-
guiles,
A blooming wilderness around me smiles;

X x

Here

* A Branch is a Stream running across the Road, from some neighbouring Creek or River.
† Or Tavern, Eating-house, or Inn. I And live most prodigiously hard. At Night, you need only tether them out, and they pick Subsistence enough in their Station: I have known them to fix Days Journey without a Feed of Corn; having nothing but the Stalks of Indian Wheat, and such other Litter as they could pick up.

Here hardy oak, there fragrant bick'ry grows,
 Here stately pines unite their whisp'ring heads, [shades.
 And with a solemn gloom embrown the See there a green savanna opens wide,
 Thro' which smooth streams in wanton mazes glide;
 Thick branching shrubs o'erhang the silver streams, [beams.
 Which scarcely deign t' admit the solar

And, indeed, I can't help, every now and then, taking him out of my Pocket in this Country; for his descriptive Part is just and fine, and such a Warmth of Sentiment, such a delicate Vein of Poetry, such an unaffected Piety runs thro' the Whole, that I esteem it one of the best Pieces extant. This, with my other dearer Treasure †, and my *Euclid*, generally relieves me from a too great Sameness of Prospect, or Frequency of the same Objects.

Here, having brought several Bottles of Wine for the Purpose, we drank Succes to *Britain*, his Majesty's Health, and that of the Right Honourable Proprietor, whose great and good Qualities have endear'd him much to the People of this Colony.

There certainly can't be a greater Grievance to a Traveller, from one Colony to another, than the different Values their Paper Money bears; for if he is not studious to get rid of the Money of one Place before he arrives at another, he is sure to be a considerable Loser. The *New-England* Money, for Instance, which is excessively bad, and where, to pay a Six-pence or Three-pence, they tear a Shilling Bill to Pieces, is much beneath the *New-York* Money in Value, and will hardly be got off there without some Person is going into

the first nam'd Province. *New-York* and *Pensilvania* often differ about the Dignity of their Bills, and they fall and rise in the different Circulations they take. The *Maryland* Money is generally pretty good, but of a low

A Value, and this, again, is not taken on the Western Shore of *Chesapeak*, where only Gold and Silver is current: *North Carolina* is still lower than *Maryland*, and *South Carolina* worst of all; for their Money there is so low as seven for one *Sterling*, so that it makes a prodigious Sound; and not only so, but even private Traders there coin Money, if I may use the Expression, and give out small printed, or written circulating Notes, from Six-pence to a Pound, and upwards; in which they are, no Doubt, considerable Gainers, not only by the Currency of so much ready Money, without much Expence in making it, but also by Loss, wearing out, or other Accidents. In *Georgia*, again, this Money never passes, for all their Bills are of *Sterling* Value, and will pass all over *America* as well as Bank Notes. There are, I find, some considerable Gains, and Stockjobbing in *America*, by the issuing out, and calling in, their new and old Bills, E which I shall not think proper to touch upon.

There are very considerable Numbers of *Roman Catholicks* in *Maryland*, particularly about the Borders of *Pensilvania*; but the Bulk of the Colony is of the Episcopal Persuasion, with a grand Mixture of divers other Sects. The Women are very handsome in general, and most notable Housewives; every Thing wears the Marks of Cleanliness and Industry in their Houses; and their Behaviour

* Their bursting buds the tender leaves disclose;

The tender leaves in downy robes appear,

Trembling, they seem to move with cautious fear,

Yet new to life, and strangers to the air.

† He suppos'd the Author suppos'd these Lines, in the same Description, because the Season of the time was different with what was there. The whole Poem is in our Magazine for April 1735, p. 204-207. It was first published in a Paper call'd the *Weekly Register*, since deceas'd. † Letter to a Son, sign'd *Sophronius*, in your Mag. for July 1744, p. 343. ANONYMUS.

haviour to their Husbands and Families is very edifying. You can't help observing, however, an Air of Reserve, and somewhat that looks at first, to a Stranger, like Unsociableness, which is barely the Effect of living at a great Distance from frequent Society, and their thorough Attention to the Duties of their Stations. Their Amusements are quite innocent, and within the Circle of a Plantation or two, they exercise all the Virtues that can raise one's Opinion of the too light Sex. I would premise here, that I am not writing any Thing yet of the more refin'd Part of the Colony, but what I say now is confin'd to a Tract of about 200 Miles; for in some other Parts you'll find many *Coquettes* and *Prudes*, as well as in other Places; nor, perhaps, may the Lap-Dog or Monkey be forgotten. Hail delightful Sex! would you divest yourselves of but some few Foibles; would you attend somewhat more to the Knowledge of yourselves, and turn your Eyes inwards; had not the rolling Chariot, the shining Ring, the Indian Exoticks, the Frenchify'd Affection, the gay Coxcomb, more Charms than Knowledge, Decency, Prudence, Discretion and Merit, how happy would you be! But to roll on in a continued Round of senseless Impertinence, will never, never, raise you to the Character or Situation of these American Wives. My God! what a different View has the Representation! the one a Piece where every Figure on the Canvas glows with native Ease, Grace and Proportion; no artful Heightnings, no absurd Conceit, has debas'd the great Designer, Nature: On the contrary, turn your Eyes this Way; what Figures are these? From what distant Clime were they imported? From the Region of sickly Whim, and the Designer sure, like Rabelais, was resolv'd to paint some Beings that were too odd to exist any where else: What a Load

A of Ornaments, and a Glare of Colours, that quite hurt the Eye in looking on the Piece! nor is there one truly smiling Stroke, one Grace, nor one Beauty in the whole Delination.

What's female beauty, but an air divine, Thro' which the soul's unfading lustre shine?

B She, like a sun, irradiates all between; The body charms, because the mind is seen.

INCERT. Auct.

C I should busy myself more in the descriptive Part of my Journal whilst in this Colony, did I not reserve myself, till my Arrival in *Virginia*; for there is such a Connection between the Trade and Nature of the Soil, and the Commodities they raise and export, that one general Account will serve for both; Nor do the two Countries appear much of a different Form; for in the Uplands of *Maryland*, they are as mountainous, and abound in Valleys as much as they do in *Virginia*. For this Reason, I wave those Matters till I arrive there, and insist so much on the Manners and Tempers of the Inhabitants and the Genius of this Country.

D They have some considerable Seminaries of Learning in the two Colonies; but *Williamsburgh College* in *Virginia* is the Resort of all the Children, whose Parents can afford it;

E and there they live in an academical Manner; and, really, the Masters were Men of great Knowledge and Discretion at this Time; tho' it can't yet vie with those excellent Universities, for I must call them so,

F of the *Massachusetts*; for the Youth of these more indulgent Settlements, partake pretty much of the *Petit Maitre* Kind, and are pamper'd much more in Softness and Ease than their Neighbours more Northward. Those that can't afford to send their Children to the better Schools, send them to the Country School-Masters, who are generally Servants, who, after serving their Terms out, set up

for themselves, and pick up a Livelihood by that, and writing Letters, and keeping Books for their illiterate Neighbours. Often a clever Servant or Convict, that can write and read tolerably, and is of no handi-craft Busines, is indentured to some Planter, who has a Number of Children, as a School-Master, and then, to be sure, he is a tip-top Man in his Parts, and the Servant is us'd more indulgently than the generality of them.

As I said before, the young Fellows are not much burden'd with Study, nor are their Manners vastly polite: But the old Gentlemen are generally a most agreeable Set of Companions, and possess a pretty deal of improving Knowledge; nay, I know some of the better Sort, whose Share of Learning and Reading, would really surprize you, considering their Educations; but this, to be sure, must be an after Improvement. One Thing they are very faulty in, with regard to their Children, which is, that when young, they suffer them too much to prowl amongst the young Negros, which insensibly causes them to imbibe their Manners and broken Speech. The Girls, under such good Mothers, generally have twice the Sense and Discretion of the Boys; their Dres is neat and clean, and not much bordering upon the ridiculous Humour of their Mother Country, where the Daughters seem dressed up for a Market.

'Tis an odd Sight, that except some of the very elevated Sort, few Persons wear Perukes, so that you would imagine they were all sick, or going to Bed: Common People wear Woollen and Yarn Caps; but the better ones wear white Holland, or Cotton: Thus they travel fifty Miles

from Home. It may be cooler, for ought I know; but, methinks, 'tis very ridiculous.

They are all great Horsemen, and have so much Value for the Saddle, that rather than walk to Church five Miles, they'll go eight to catch their Horses, and ride there; so that you would think their Churches look'd like the Out-Skirts of a Country Horse Fair; but then, as some Excuse, it may be said, that their Churches are often very distant from their Habitations.

An universal Mirth and Glee reigns in *Maryland*, amongst all Ranks of People, and at set Times, nothing but Jollity and Feasting goes forward: Musick and Dancing are the everlasting Delights of the Lads and Lasses, and some very odd Customs they have at these Merry-makings: You would think all Care was then thrown aside, and that every Misfortune was buried in Oblivion. In short, my Spirits have been sometimes raised so much, that I have almost forgotten I was of another Clime, and have wish'd myself for ever amongst them. Adieu! happy People! For the Favours I have reaped at your Hands, Gratitude shall ever fill my Breast: I leave you but to return again *; once more to partake of your Halcyon Feasts, and hearty jovial Mirth.

For now, with glad'ned eyes, we view the bounds
[weed,
Of that fam'd colony, from whence the
The salutiferous plant, that feeds the breast
From noxious vapours of th' inclement morn,

F Provocative to solid, studious tho't,
Derives its birth and use; the land that erst
Employ'd the labours of our virgin queen,
And still is sacred to *Eliza's* fame †.

[To be continued some other Time.]

* The Author was again in Maryland for some Time, and many of the detach'd Observations were made then, though he chose to interweave them with this short Tour. † See the Notes.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN we consider what a surprizing Effect *Custom* has upon the Manners of a People, we must conclude, that there is nothing the Legislative Power should be more careful of, than to put a Stop to any *bad Custom*, as soon as they find it begins to prevail, especially among those whose Example may give it a Sanction.—*Custom*, they say, is a second Nature; and, indeed, it is so powerful, that it often abrogates the Laws of Nature, as well as those of Society, and sometimes makes the most horrid and unnatural Crimes pass for meritorious Actions:—Cruelty becomes Religion, Vice becomes Virtue, and Folly is dignify'd with the Name of Wisdom.—I have been just led into this Train of thinking, by reading the *Report of the Army Committee*.—To cheat or defraud those whose Concerns are intrusted to our Care, is surely a Breach of the Law of Nature, and a Crime which every Man of common Honour, if not authorized by *Custom*, would blush to be charged with.—The Crime is monstrous, let the Person defrauded be never so undeserving, or in never such affluent Circumstances. How monstrous, how egregiously wicked must it then be, when the Persons defrauded are not only such as deserve well of their Country, but such as would otherwise have scarcely sufficient wherewithal to subsist!—Yet by the *Report* I have mentioned, we find, that this Crime, monstrous and wicked as it is, has not only been committed but long practised, and that by Gentlemen whose Honour is not in any other Respect to be questioned, and who, I am convinced, would never have been guilty of this, if they had not, by *Custom*, been induced to think, that there was no Crime in what they

were guilty of, and that the Profits from thence accruing were a Perquisite that of Right belonged to them.

To explain what I mean, I must inform my Readers, that in all our Marching Regiments the Pay of a common Foot Soldier is six Pence a Day, but then out of this six Pence there is about two Pence a Day detained for furnishing him with Cloaths, Linen, and other Necessaries. These two Pences are called the *Off-Reckonings*; and are paid by the Government to the Colonel of each Regiment, who is entrusted with the Care of keeping the Soldiers of his Regiment properly cloathed, according to those Regulations that have been established by his Majesty for cloathing the Army.—The *Off-Reckonings*

C are certainly therefore the Property of the Soldiers of each Regiment, and when there is any Saving it ought to be accounted for to them, or some Way or other applied to their Benefit. If the Colonel of the Regiment run any Risk, or if these *Off-Reckonings* sometimes fell short of what was necessary for supplying the Regiment with sufficient Cloathing according to his Majesty's Regulations, there might be some Reason for allowing him to apply to his own Use an accidental Saving; but E no such Case ever happens, so far as appears from this *Report*; for the *Off-Reckonings* always amount to more than is sufficient for cloathing the Regiment; and when by Accidents in War, or otherwise, the Colonel is put to an extraordinary Expence, he has an Allowance made to him for it by the Government.

G The Colonel can, therefore, claim no Right to the *Off-Reckonings* of his Regiment, nor has he the least Pretence for converting to his own Use whatever Saving or Surplus may happen, after the Regiment has been provided with sufficient Cloathing, according to his Majesty's Regulations.—As the Colonel has the Power to appoint what Sort of Cloth and

and Linen the Soldiers shall have for their Cloathing, provided it is not worse than those Patterns that have been approved of by a Board of General Officers, he may, 'tis true, so order it, that there shall never be any Saving. — He may furnish the Soldiers with such good Cloth, Linen, &c. that the whole *Off-Reckonings* shall never amount to more than is sufficient for cloathing his Regiment; but then the Soldiers would have this Advantage, that their Cloaths would be much better, and when furnished with new Cloaths they could make much more by the Sale of the Old.

Having said that the Colonel has the Power to appoint what Sort of Cloth, &c. the Soldiers shall have for their Cloathing, provided it is not worse than those Patterns that have been approved of by a Board of General Officers, I must observe, that when a Regiment is to be cloathed, the Colonel, or the Persons he is to contract with for the cloathing his Regiment, lay Patterns of the Cloth, &c. to be made use of for that Purpose, before a Board of General Officers for their Approbation. If they disapprove, Patterns of a better Sort must be provided; for till they have approved of the Patterns the Cloaths cannot be made, and even after they are made, they may be thrown back upon the Hands of the Colonel or Contractor, if they should appear to be worse than the Patterns.

But then I must likewise observe, that, as appears from the *Report*, such Patterns have been generally approved of, as left a considerable Saving in the Hands of the Colonel, and this Saving he has as generally put into his own Pocket. — Whether this proceeds from our General Officers being of Opinion, that our common Soldiers have no Occasion for finer Cloaths than usual, or whether it proceeds from their having Regiments of their own, I shall leave to the Reader to determine.

— But this I will say, that if our common Soldiers have no Occasion for finer Cloaths than usual, Care should be taken to make the Colonel account for every Saving that can be made out of the *Off-Reckonings* of his Regiment, and apply it some Way or other to the Benefit of the common Soldiers, to whom alone it properly belongs.

Instead of this, we find by the *Report*, that the Colonels have always sunk those Savings into their own Pockets, tho' they have often amounted to a very large Sum of Money; and tho' there does not appear to be a Proof, that any Colonel ever received a *Present* from those he contracted with for cloathing his Regiment, yet I may hereafter undertake to shew, even from what appears in the *Report*, that the Contractors have generally had a very profitable *Gain*, and that if they did not agree to make the Colonel a *handsome Present*, they were thereby at least laid under a very great Obligation, which we may, without Breach of Charity suppose, they took Care to requite, if they expected to be ever again employed in the same Sort of Business.

Now as the Colonel, with Respect to the *Off-Reckonings* and the Cloathing of his Regiment, is plainly but a Trustee for the Soldiers, I must appeal to the World, if he does not cheat and defraud the poor Soldiers, as often as he puts a *Shilling* of the *Off-Reckonings* into his own Pocket, or agrees to pay a high Price for the Cloaths in Hopes of a *PRESENT* or *Gratification* from the Contractor? This then is a Crime of the deepest Dye, and when we consider the Merit of a common Soldier, who has often ventured his Life in the Cause of his Country, and the poor Pay that is allowed him, can we avoid looking upon this Crime with Horror and Detestation?

Yet so prevalent is *Custom*, that this Crime has been long practised, and

and is now committed without Shame or Remorse. — When a Colonel has cloathed his Regiment as well as most others in the Service are cloathed, he thinks he has fulfilled the Duty of his Trust, and therefore concludes, that the Surplus of the *Off-Reckonings* belongs of Right to himself, without considering, that it arose by making a greater Deduction from the poor Soldiers Pay than was necessary for the Use intended, and that when that Use is satisfied, the Surplus, whatever it may be, belongs of Right to those from whom the Deduction was made.

This mistaken Way of thinking could not at first proceed from Reason. — Those who first introduced the *Custom* must have been sensible of the Breach of Trust they committed, and of the Injustice they did to the poor Soldiers under their Command: But *Habit* has as great an Effect upon the Mind as it has upon the Body; and as we may by *Habit* be led into the most unnatural and awkward Gestures, so we may by *Habit* be led into the most unreasonable Ways of thinking. — This, I am convinced, is the Case of most of the present Colonels in our Army. — Without Reflection they have fallen into the Way of thinking established by *Custom*, and sanctified by the Example of their Predecessors. — This prevents their being sensible of the Crime they commit, otherwise few of them would ever have been guilty of it. — They would have disdained to withhold from the poor Soldier so much as a *Farthing* of that small Pay allowed him by the Publick, if they had not by *Custom* been induced to think that the Surplus of the *Off-Reckonings*, over and above what is necessary for cloathing the Regiment, is a Perquisite of their Office, and a Property belonging to themselves.

Upon this Subject I should be unjust to his Royal Highness the Duke, if I did not take particular Notice of his having broke through this mon-

strous *Custom*. — As the first Regiment of Guards consists of a much greater Number of Men than any other Regiment in the Service, the Colonel of that Regiment might certainly make a more considerable Advantage than could be made by any other Colonel, should he, according to *Custom*, convert to his own Use the Surplus of the *Off-Reckonings*; but his Royal Highness immediately perceived the Injustice of this *Custom*, therefore as soon as he got that Regiment, he generously resolved, as appears from the *Report*, to establish this Surplus as a Stock Purse for the Regiment, to be applied in Charities to such of the common Soldiers as happened to fall into any Distress, or in Benefactions to such of them as might by their Behaviour merit any extraordinary Favour. — This was worthy of his illustrious Birth, and now more illustrious Character; and now he has broke the Ice, it is to be hoped, his Example will be followed by most of the Colonels of the Army. — I say broke the Ice; for it is dangerous to break through even a *bad Custom*, especially if it be such a one as brings Advantage to Men of Figure and Character in their Country. — A Man who first breaks through such a *Custom*, is sure of becoming the Object of the Resentment of most of those who are Gainers by it; and if he is not a Man of high Birth and Character, he runs the Risk of being brought into Contempt by the united Voice against him. — To put an End to this *Custom* therefore, which has been so long established, and is of such Advantage to our Colonels of Regiments, required no less a Man than a Duke of Cumberland; and yet so prevalent is *Custom* that even his Example would not, we find, have been sufficient, if it had not been enforced by this *Parliamentary Inquiry*. — Nay, I am afraid, that both will fail of Success, if the Parliament should stop at the *Report* from

from their Committee; for tho' it appears, that the Honourable Gentlemen of that Committee have been at infinite Pains to detect all the Frauds in the Army, for which they deserve the Thanks of every common Soldier that is now, or may hereafter A be listed in the Service; yet to me it seems evident, that some new Regulations are necessary for preventing the common Men, both of our Army and Navy, from being injured or oppressed by their Commanding Officers.

What these Regulations may be, I shall not pretend to point out; but I cannot help observing, that the great Number of Officers that have of late Years made their Way into the House of Commons, may be of great Prejudice to the Discipline both C of our Army and Navy, and will certainly contribute towards the Oppression of the common Men in both.

— This must appear evident to every one who considers the Nature of our happy Constitution.— In this Kingdom it is a Part, and a chief D Part of the Regal Office, to protect the Poor and Low against the Oppressions of the Rich and Great; and as the House of Commons is the Grand Inquest of the Nation, it is their Duty to have an Eye upon the Conduct of all those in Office or E Command, and to rectify, or represent for that Purpose to their Sovereign, the Misconduct or Oppressions of those who are employed by him in the executive Part of our Government.— But by admitting the Officers of our Army and Navy into F the House of Commons, both these Duties may be defeated.— It is impossible for the King to come at the Knowledge of any of those Oppressions, which the Poor are subjected to, by those he places in Office or Command over them, unless it be by Information from his Ministers, or by Address from one or other of the Houses of Parliament.— Now as

the King's Ministers are, by the Nature of our Constitution, obliged to keep upon as good Terms as possible with both Houses of Parliament, they must of Course be shy of giving any Information against an Officer who has a Seat in either House.— Nay, should the King by Accident be informed of any Oppression committed by such Officers, his Ministers may probably advise him not to take Notice of it, because of such Officer's being a Man that always votes according to their Direction in Parliament; and thus that Part of the Regal Office by which the King is obliged to protect the Poor and the Low against the Oppressions of the Rich and Great, must be intirely defeated, by admitting Officers, especially of our Army and Navy, to have Seats in the House of Commons.

Then with Regard to the House of Commons as being the Grand Inquest of the Nation: As such it is certainly their Duty to have an Eye upon the Conduct of all Officers employed in the executive Part of our Government, especially those of our Army and Navy; and to make a strict Inquiry into their Conduct, when there is the least Appearance or Complaint of their oppressing or any Way injuring those under their Command.— Can it be expected, that such an Inquiry will not be opposed by all those Officers that have Seats in the House; especially when the Complaint is against an Oppression that all of them have been, or are in Hopes of having an Opportunity to be guilty of? — Whoever moves for such an Inquiry may certainly expect to be opposed by all the Officers in the House; and as the Officers are generally the Favourites or Friends of the Ministers for the Time being, such a Motion will as certainly be opposed by the whole Court Party: Against such an Opposition when there are a great Number of Officers in the House, can any one hope for Success? —

And will not Despair of Success be at all Times a most effectual Bar against any Man's making the Attempt? — This is so evident, that I am surprized how the late Motion for an Inquiry into the Army came to be made, but much more how it came to meet with Success. —

Luckily for the common Soldiers in our Army, many of their Officers happened at that Time to be under a Necessity to neglect their parliamentary, for the Sake of attending their military Duty, and perhaps, our Ministers thought it at that Time more necessary to court the Service of the common Soldiers in the Field, than that of their Officers in Parliament. But this is a Sort of Conjunction that can very seldom happen; and therefore we must conclude, that by admitting the Officers of our Army and Navy into the House of Commons, one of the principal Duties of that House will be defeated.

Thus I have shewn, that by admitting the Officers of our Army and Navy into the House of Commons, one of the great Duties of the Regal Office, as well as one of the great Duties of that House, must always be very much obstructed, if not entirely defeated; and this we may be further convinced of by considering the Grievance that gave Occasion for this Letter. — The Colonels making a Perquisite of the *Off-Reckonings* of their respective Regiments, and turning to their own Use whatever Part of them could be saved after cloathing the Regiment, is a Grievance that is not of Yesterday. — It is a Grievance of a long standing, and a Grievance that was known to every Man who had any Thing to do with the Army; but we may be well assured, that his Majesty was never rightly informed of it: — The great Inclination he manifests to have Justice done to every Rank of Men, especially in the Army and Navy, and the utter Aversion he shews upon all Occasions to Oppression, must con-

vince us, that if he had been informed of this *oppressive Custom*, he would have put an immediate Stop to it; and therefore the Continuance of it can be imputed to nothing but the great Number of Officers that have of late Years crowded into the House of Commons.

This has prevented his Majesty's Ministers from giving him a proper Information; and this, without Doubt, prevented any Gentleman of that House from making a Motion for an Inquiry into this Grievance, till the late Opportunity happened, which some Gentlemen, to their great Honour, took Advantage of, for getting some of the Grievances of the Army authentically detected; and now they are detected, it is to be hoped, that C most of them will be effectually removed.

But this of putting it out of the Power of the King or House of Commons to protect the common Men, or even the Subaltern Officers of our Army and Navy, from being defrauded and oppressed by their Commanding Officers, is not the only Evil that results from allowing Officers to have Seats in the House of Commons. — What is still worse, if possible, it may introduce Neglect of Duty, and even Cowardice, both in our Army and Navy. — Those Officers, who have Seats in that House, will depend upon their parliamentary Merit not only for Preferment but for Impunity, in case they should a long Time neglect their Duty, or act in a cowardly Manner, which will of Course make many of them guilty of both; and as parliamentary Merit will always be more considered by Ministers than military Merit, as long as there are any Officers in the House of Commons, those Officers that have not the good Luck to get Seats there, will content themselves with the bare Performance of their Duty, so as to prevent their being broke by a Court Martial, for Neglect or Cowardice; none of them will endeavour to ex-

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cel either in military Knowledge, or in the Performance of any extraordinary martial Atchievements, because they will soon find, that nothing but parliamentary Merit can intitle them to any extraordinary Preferment.

To this I must add, that such Officers as have Seats in Parliament, will always be more apt to oppress those under their Command, and to introduce *bad Customs* into the Army or Navy, than those who have not such a Protection to depend on for Impunity.—This we may be convinced of from the *Report*; for it is very remarkable, that the Colonel, who from thence appears to have made the least by the *Off-Reckonings* or Cloathing of his Regiment, is a Gentleman who never was in Parliament;—a Gentleman who always depended upon his genteel Behaviour and military Merit for his Preferment, and by these Qualifications alone has risen to almost the highest Rank in the Army.—And as good Treatment always makes good Soldiers, it is likewise remarkable, that no Regiment behaved better at the Battle of *Dettingen* than the Regiment commanded by this Gentleman.

For these Reasons, I must be of Opinion, that a Law for excluding all Officers in the Navy or Army, except Admirals and Generals, from having Seats in the House of Commons, would be of great Advantage to the Service.—Even Generals should be excluded as long as they have Regiments, lest they should be encouraged by their Interest in Parliament to make unjust Perquisites of their Regiments; but with regard to Generals having Regiments, it were to be wished that we would imitate the Example of *France*, where no General Officer is allowed to have the Command of a Regiment.—In the Day of Battle the two Commands are, indeed, absolutely incompatible; and therefore upon such Occasions, the Command of the Regiment always devolves upon the

Lieutenant Colonel, by which Means the Regiment is deprived of at least one of its necessary Officers.—But this Regulation, we may suppose, will never take Place here, till our Regiments are made as little profitable to the Colonels as the Regiments in *France* now are.—If this had been the Case last Winter, we should, I fear, have been deprived of that notable Service that has been done to the Nation by what was called the *Noblemen's Regiments*; and this may, perhaps, be a Reason for our continuing to make our Regiments more profitable to the Colonels, than Regiments in *France* are to their Colonels; but, surely, it can be no Reason for allowing our Colonels to defraud either the Soldiers or the Publick.

But supposing it impracticable to prevent our Generals having the Command of Regiments, it is not surely impracticable to exclude all such Generals, together with the other Officers, from having Seats in the House of Commons; and such a Regulation could not but be extremely agreeable to every Man of true Honour and Merit both in our Army and Navy; for while Officers are allowed to have Seats in the House of Commons, Preferment will always run in that Channel, and a Man of true Honour will disdain to pursue Preferment thro' such a dirty Channel: I say, such a Channel; because when an Officer resolves to make his Seat in Parliament the Cause of his Preferment in the Army or Navy, from the Moment he enters the House, he must throw aside all Regard to Honour and Conscience, and vote thro' thick and thin with the Prime Minister for the Time being.—If he does not do this, his Seat in Parliament will be a Bar to his Preferment, and may be a Cause of his being dismissed the Service.—For this Reason, no Officer of true Honour will ever desire to have a Seat in Parliament; but

but in that Case he will often find younger Officers preferred over his Head, by Means of their parliamentary Interest; and if he happens to be a Gentleman of such a Fortune or Family in his Country, that he might easily get himself chosen into Parliament, his not doing so, will, upon every Occasion, be an Objection to his Preferment; for, however well he may serve his Sovereign in the Quality of *an Officer*, the Ministers will object to and obstruct his Preferment, if he refuses, or avoids having an Opportunity to serve them as *a Voter*.

An absolute Exclusion of all Officers from Seats in the House of Commons, must therefore be a Regulation that would be extremely agreeable to all Officers of true Honour and Merit; and with Regard to the common Men both in our Army and Navy, such a Regulation would be of infinite Advantage, because it would leave both the King and the House of Commons at full Liberty to exert that Office which respectively belongs to them.—If any Colonel or other Officer oppressed or defrauded the Men under his Command, some of the King's Ministers would probably hear of it, and as they would then be under no Awe or Dread of the Officers voting against them in Parliament, they would not only give his Majesty an immediate Information, but would advise him to order immediate Redress.—This they would take Care to do, even suppose the offending Officer should be one of their Friends or Relations, in order to prevent the Affair's being brought before Parliament; for as the House of Commons would then be at full Liberty to exert their Office of Inquisitors General for the Nation, and as no Grievances are more worthy their Care than those of our Army and Navy, the Ministers could not hope to prevent the Affair's being brought before that House, should they neglect or delay

having it inquired into and redressed by his Majesty.

Such a Regulation ought therefore to be ardently wished for by all the common Soldiers and common Sailors in the publick Service, because it would A tend in a great Measure to free them from every Grievance they have now any Reason to complain of; and as it would contribute a great deal towards putting an End to all parliamentary Merit, it would tend towards reviving the antient Discipline B and Courage of our Army and Navy: Courage, military Knowledge, and a punctual Performance of Duty would then be the only Qualifications for recommending a young Officer to Preferment; and as he would then have nothing to do with Politicks, he could neither forfeit his Character, nor shock his Conscience, C by voting for unpopular or pernicious Measures in Parliament.

In short, the excluding of Officers from Seats in the House of Commons, is so much for the Advantage D of our common Soldiers and Sailors, so much for the Honour of the Officers in our Army and Navy, and so much for the Benefit of the publick Service, that I am surprized, it has not been long since agreed to, and I can suggest to my self no one solid E Objection against such a Regulation.

—Surely, it will not be said, that it is necessary for the House to have some Officers in it for directing them in their Proceedings with regard to the Army or Navy.—When they want Information as to Facts, they F may call Officers before them to be examined as Witnesses; and as to the Forms of Proceeding, the Commissioners of the Admiralty, or the Secretary of War or his Deputy, will be more able to direct them than any Officer, and some of these, we may suppose, will always be Members of that House.—Besides, it is not to be supposed, but that there will always be in the House some old Gentlemen who have passed their Youth

in the Navy and Army, and such Men will be as capable to direct as those that are in immediate Service.

This therefore can be no Objection, nor can ever be made use of but by those who dare not own their real Objection, which is that of its tending to render the House of Commons less dependent upon our Ministers of State; but whatever Weight this Objection may have with those Officers that are now in the House, I am sure, it can have no Weight with those that are not there, nor with any Man who has a true Regard for the Liberties of his Country, or for his own Honour; for if Preference is never to be acquired but by an Officer's sacrificing his Honour and Conscience in Parliament, we may soon bid Adieu to all Honour in our Army or Navy; and when Honour is fled, Courage, I am afraid, will not stay long behind; which deserves to be considered by every Man, who regards either the Glory or Safety of his native Country; and that it may be so, I hope you will publish this in your next Magazine, by which you will oblige,

SIR,

Your constant Reader and Friend,

June 3, 1746.

PHILOSTRATUS.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

The humble ADDRESS of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, humbly beg Leave to approach your Majesty's Presence, to offer our sincerest and warmest Congratulations for the happy Suppression of that impious and unnatural Rebellion, which hath been excited and carried on by ungrateful and perjured Men, in Favour of an out-law'd, abjured, and Popish Pretender.

How just were our Fears at the unexpected Progress of this wicked Attempt; and to what substantial Miseries must we have been reduced, had God, for our Sins, permitted it finally to prosper! Your Majesty's just and equitable Government, and

in this every dear and valuable Interest belonging to us as Men, Christians, and Protestants, were the sacred Objects immediately struck at, and the Sacrifices intended to be made to the Ambition and Perfidy of France, the Superstition and Cruelty of Rome, and the presumptuous Claims of the desperate and worthless Invader of your Majesty's Dominions.

The seasonable and entire Victory with which God hath blessed your Majesty's Arms, is attended with so many happy Consequences, not only to these Kingdoms, but to the Protestant Religion and the Liberties of Europe, as will never be forgotten, whilst we know how to value the inestimable Blessings it hath secured; and well deserves all the most grateful and publick Acknowledgments to Almighty God, that a People doomed to Ruin, and saved by Him from Destruction, is capable of returning.

The Choice of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to be at the Head of your Majesty's Forces on this important Occasion, is the noblest Demonstration of your Majesty's high Regard for the national Welfare, and that in your Royal Breast the private Affection of a Father is taught to give Way to the publick Good; and will transmit the Remembrance of your Majesty to all future Ages, under the most honourable Character that a King can bear, the Friend, the Father of your People. And how distinguished is your Majesty's Happiness, that the freeing these Kingdoms from Outrage, Sedition, and Rebellion, was by Providence reserved for this illustrious Royal Youth, early treading the Paths of Glory, and formed under your great Example, to be a Scourge to your Majesty's and his Country's Enemies, and a general Blessing to these favour'd Kingdoms!

That your Majesty may long live, beloved and honour'd by all your Subjects, fear'd and submitted to by all your Enemies, and be, under God, continued the Guardian of Liberty, and the Protector of true Religion: That all your Majesty's Blessings may be hereditary, your Honours descend to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Succession to your Imperial Crown never fail in your august Family: These, Sir, are our fervent Prayers, and of all who wish well to themselves, or have any just Concern for the Safety and Happiness of their Posterity.

To which Address his MAJESTY returned the following most gracious Answer.

I thank you for your Congratulations on the Success of my Arms, under the Command of my Son, the Duke, against the Rebels, I am

am truly sensible of the Zeal which you have shewed, upon all Occasions, for the Support of my Government; and you may depend upon the Continuance of my Protection.

The following is the Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND to the Right Hon. the Earl of LEVEN, his Majesty's High Commissioner to the late General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which we gave some Account of in our last, p. 286; tho', by some Accident, it did not come to his Lordship's Hand till after the Dissolution of the Assembly.

My Lord Commissioner,

THE Meeting of the venerable the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, furnishes an Occasion I have wished for, of expressing publickly the just Sense I have of the very steady and laudable Conduct of the Clergy of that Church, through the whole Course of this most wicked, unnatural, and unprovoked Rebellion.

I owe it to them in Justice to testify, that upon all Occasions I have received from them Professions of the most inviolable Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Government; of the warmest Zeal for the Religion and Liberties of their Country; and of the firmest Persuasion, that these Blessings could not be preserved to the Nation, but by the Support of his Majesty's Throne, and of the Succession in his Royal Family; and in Support of the Sincerity of their Professions, I have always found them ready and forward to act, in their several Stations, in all such Affairs as they could be useful in, though often to their own great Hazard; and of this I have not been wanting to give due Notice from Time to Time to his Majesty.

I must desire your Grace to assure the venerable the General Assembly, of the very sincere Acknowledgment I shall always feel, for the particular Marks of Good Will and Affection I have received every where from the Clergy; of my REGARD and Esteem for their Body, and of my good Wishes for all its Members.

I heartily wish Success to the good Work you are upon for the Service of his Majesty, and the true Benefit of his faithful Subjects.

I am,

My Lord Commissioner,

Your Grace's most affectionate Friend.

to his Lordship's new-rais'd Regiment, before they were dismissed.

My Lord, War-Office, June 10, 1746.

HIS Majesty has thought fit to order the Regiment, under your Lordship's Command, to be disbanded, on their Arrival at Gloucester. But, as the King considers the Zeal and Affection expressed for his Person and Government, in your Lordship's Offer to raise this Regiment in the late important Time of national Danger, and the Chearfulness and Alacrity with which it was raised, he cannot part with it, without expressing his particular Satisfaction therein.—I am therefore, by his

B Majesty's Command, and in his Name, to thank your Lordship, and your Officers, for the seasonable and distinguished Marks you have given of your Fidelity and Attachment to his Majesty on this Occasion.

I am likewise commanded by his Majesty, to desire your Lordship, and the rest of the Officers, to thank the private Men, C in his Name, for their Services, before they are dismissed; in order that there may be no one Person, in your Regiment, unacquainted with the Sense his Majesty has of their Zeal, and loyal Behaviour in his Service.

And as it would be, at this Time, of the greatest Utility, to have the remaining Part of the Army as compleat as possible, I am further commanded to desire your Lordship, and the Officers of your Regiment, to use your best Endeavours to engage as many, as may be, of your Men, who shall be willing and fit, to enlist themselves in the old Regiments (from which Officers will be ordered for that Purpose to repair to the Quarters, in which they shall be disbanded) and thereby shew, that the same Zeal continues for their King and Country, which they have hitherto so laudably exerted in Defence of both. I am, with great Respect, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

And most humble Servant,

H. F O X.

F The Lord Herbert's, and other new-rais'd Regiments, were disbanded about the same Time, with the like Acknowledgments of their Loyalty and Zeal for his Majesty's Service.

The following is an exact Copy of the Letter wrote by Lord LOVAT to his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, dated at Fort William, June 12, 1746. (See p. 314.)

S. J. R.,
THIS Letter is most humbly addressed to your Royal Highness, by the very un-

The following Letter, transmitted from the Secretary at War, by his MAJESTY's Command, to Lord BERKELEY, was read

unfortunate *Simon Lord Frazier of Lovat*. I durst not presume to sollicit or petition your Royal Highness for any Favour, if it was not very well known to the best People in this Country attached to the Government, such as the Lord President, and by those that frequented the Court at that Time, that I did more essential Service to your Royal Family in suppressing the great Rebellion in the Year 1715, with the Hazard of my Life, and the Loss of my only Brother, than any of my Rank in Scotland; for which I had three Letters of Thanks from my Royal Master, by the Hands of Earl Stanhope, then Secretary of State; in which his Majesty strongly promised to give me such Marks of his Favour, as should oblige all the Country to be faithful to him; therefore the gracious King was as good as his Word to me, for as soon as I arrived at Court, and was introduced to the King by the late Duke of Argyle, I became, by Degrees, to be as great a Favourite as any Scotchman about the Court; and I often carried your Royal Highness in my Arms in the Parks of Kensington and Hampton-Court, to hold you up to your Royal Grandfather, that he might embrace you, for he was very fond of you and the young Princesses. Now, Sir, all that I have to say in my present Circumstances, is, that your Royal Highness will be pleased to extend your Goodness towards me, in a generous and compassionate Manner, in my present deplorable Situation; and, if I have the Honour to kiss your Royal Highness's Hand, I would easily demonstrate to you, that I can do more Service to the King and Government, than the destroying an hundred such old, and very infirm Men like me, passed 70, (without the least Use of my Hands, Legs, or Knees) can be of Advantage in any Shape to the Government.

Your Royal Father, our present Sovereign, was very kind to me in the Year 1715. I presented, on my Knees, to his Majesty, a Petition in Favour of the Laird of *Mac Intosh*, to obtain a Protection for him, which he granted me, and gave it to *Charles Catcart*, then Groom of his Bed-Chamber, and ordered him to deliver it into my Hands, that I might give it to the Laird of *Mac Intosh*. This was but one Testimony of several Marks of Goodness his Majesty was pleased to bestow on me while the King was at *Hanover*; so I hope I shall feel, that the same compassionate Blood runs in your Royal Highness's Veins.

Major General *Campbell* told me, that he had the Honour to acquaint your Royal Highness, that he was sending me to *Fort William*, and that he begged of your Royal Highness to order a Letter to be made for

me to carry me to *Fort Augustus*, as I am in such a Condition, that I am not able to stand, walk, or ride. I am, with the utmost Submission, and most profound Respect,

S I R,
Your Royal Highness's most obedient,
And most faithful humble Servt,
Signed,

L O V A T.

N. B. Lord Loudoun took this Lord into Custody in December last, but he made his Escape from him. See p. 36, 37.

We shall, on this Occasion, insert the two following Letters, wrote in October last, when the Rebellion was got to some Head, after the Battle of Preston-Pans; which will give some farther Light to this Affair.

Copy of a Letter from Lord P—d—t to Lord L—v—t, Oct. 28, 1745.

My Lord,

A S I have now the Honour of being charg'd with the publick Affairs in this Part of the Kingdom, I can no longer remain a Spectator of your Lordship's Conduct, and see the double Game you have play'd for some Time past, without betraying the Trust reposed in me, and at once risquing my Reputation, and the Fidelity I owe to his Majesty as a good Subject. Your Lordship's Actions now discover evidently your Inclinations, and leave us no further in the Dark about what Side you are to chuse in the present unhappy Insurrection: You have now so far pull'd off the Mask, that we can see the Mark you aim at, tho', on former Occasions, you have had the Skill and Address to disguise your Intentions in Matters of far less Importance. And, indeed, methinks a little more of your Lordship's wonted Artifice would not have been amiss, whatever had been your private Sentiments with Respect to this unnatural Rebellion. You should, my Lord, have duly considered and estimated the Advantages that would arise to your Lordship from its Success, and balanced them with the Risques you run if it should happen to miscarry; and above all Things you ought to have consulted your own Safety, and allow'd that the chief Place in your System of Politicks; which, I persuade myself, would have induc'd your Lordship to have play'd the Game after quite a different Manner, and with a much greater Degree of Caution and Policy. But so far has your Lordship been from acting with your ordinary Fineſſe and Circumſpection on this Occasion, that you sent away your Son and the best Part of your Clan to join the Pretender, with as little Concern as if no Danger had attended such a Step:

Step: I say, sent them away; for we are not to imagine they went away of themselves, or would have ventured to take Arms without your Lordship's Concurrence and Approbation: This, however, you are pretty sure can't be easily prov'd, which, I believe indeed, may be true. But I can't think it will be a difficult Matter to make it appear, that the whole Strain of your Lordship's Conversation in every Company where you have appeared, since the Pretender's Arrival, has tended to pervert the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects, and seduce them from their Allegiance: And give me Leave to tell you, my Lord, even this falls under the Construction of Treason, and is no less liable to Punishment than open Rebellion, as I am afraid your Lordship will find when once this Insurrection is crush'd, and the Government at Leisure to examine into the Affair. And I am sorry to tell you, my Lord, that I could sooner undertake to plead the Cause of any one of those unhappy Gentlemen, who are just now actually in Arms against his Majesty, and I could say more in Defence of their Conduct, than I could in Defence of your Lordship's. The Duke of Perth and Lord Ogilvy never qualify'd, nor did they ever receive the smallest Favour from the present Government; but, on the contrary, were both stripp'd of their Titles and Honours, and from Men of the first Quality, reduced to the State of private Gentlemen, since the Revolution, and may both be supposed to act from a Principle of Resentment, and only took up Arms to recover what they thought themselves unjustly depriv'd of. Lord George Murray never had any Place or Pension from the Publick, and was, no Doubt, drawn in by the Influence of the Marquis of Tullibardin, perhaps, touch'd with Pity and Commiseration for his eldest Brother, who has spent the best Part of his Life in Exile, and undoubtedly upon an Allowance much inferior to his Dignity. These, and such like Apologies, may be offer'd in Defence of most of the leading Men in the present Rebellion; but what shall I say in Favour of you, my Lord? You, who have flourisht under the present happy Establishment? You, who, in the Beginning of your Days, forfeited both your Life and Fortune, and yet, by the Benignity of the Government, was not only indulg'd the Liberty of living at home, but even restor'd to all you could lay Claim to: Nay, his Majesty's Goodness went so far as to employ your Lordship in his Service, and was pleased to honour you with the Command of one of the independent Companies that were raised some Years ago in the Highlands, which you enjoy'd for a very long Time: So that both Duty and

Gratitude ought to have influenced your Lordship's Conduct, at this critical Juncture, and disposed you to have acted a Part quite different from what you have done. But there are some Men whom no Duty can bind, nor no Favour can oblige; and, I'm afraid, if a timely Repentance don't prevent it, your Lordship will, not unjustly, be rank'd among that Number. You now see, my Lord, how unanimous the People of *England* are against the Pretender, and what Forces they are mustering up to oppose him. The King has ordered home his Troops; several Noblemen have raised Regiments at their own Expences; and every County and Corporation throughout the Kingdom are entering into Associations in Defence of the present Establishment: So that these few unhappy Gentlemen who are engaged in this Rebellion, will have Armies after Armies to encounter, and if your Lordship entertains any Hopes of their Success, you'll find your Mistake, when 'tis too late to amend it. What I would therefore propose to your Lordship, as the only Expedient left to rescue you from the Hazard of a rigorous Prosecution, is, to recal your Son and his Men immediately. This Step, I'm persuaded, would produce several good Consequences, for, on the one hand, it would prevent Numbers from joining the Rebels, who now hang in Suspence, and, on the other, occasion a great many of those already engaged, to desert and retire to their respective Habitations, and, perhaps, may be the Means of crushing the Rebellion without further Bloodshed, which would do your Lordship a great deal of Honour, and such a remarkable Piece of Service would be amply rewarded by the Government. If you shall judge it proper, my Lord, to follow this Advice, it will give me a great deal of Pleasure, as it will contribute to stop the Progress of an unhappy Civil War, that threatens us with endless Calamities; but if your Lordship continues obstinate, and will not order your Men to disband and return home, I shall be obliged to take you into Custody, be the Event what it will: And then your Lordship will run the Risk of having your Family extirpate as well as other of the Highland Chiefs, when the Rebellion is once quelled. Now, my Lord, I have told your Lordship my Sentiments pretty freely, and no less out of Friendship to your Lordship than Duty to the Publick. I might have advanc'd many other Arguments, to induce your Lordship to follow my Advice, but, methinks, what I have already said, is sufficient; and so I shall only further add, that I am, *My Lord,*
I —— s, Oct. 28, 1745. *Yours, &c.*
Copy.

Copy of Lord L-v-T's Letter, in Answer to Lord P—d-t's, October 29, 1745.

My Dear Lord,

I Received the Honour of your Lordship's Letter late last Night, of Yesterday's Date; and I own I never receiv'd one like it since I was born; and I give your Lordship ten thousand Thanks for the kind Freedom you use with me in it: For I see by it, that for my Misfortune, in having an obstinate stubborn Son, and an ungrateful Kindred, my Family must go to Destruction, and I must lose my Life in my old Age. Such Usage looks rather like a *Turkish* or *Persian* Government, than like a *British*. Am I, my Lord, the first Father that has had an undutiful and unnatural Son? Or am I the first Man that has made a good Estate, and saw it destroyed in his own Time, by the mad, foolish Actions of an unnatural Son, who prefers his own extravagant Fancies to the solid Advice of an affectionate old Father? I have seen Instances of this in my own Time, but never heard till now, that the Foolishness of a Son would take away the Life and Liberty of a Father that liv'd peaceably, and was an honest Man, and well-inclined to the rest of Mankind. But I find, the longer a Man lives, the more Wonders and extraordinary Things he sees. Now, my dear Lord, I beg Leave to tell you my Mind freely in my Turn. I thank God, I was born with very little Fear in the greatest Difficulties and Dangers by Sea and Land, and, by God's Assistance, I often sav'd my Life by the Firmness and Steadiness of my Resolutions; and though I have now but a little Remains of a Life that is clogged with Infirmities and Pain, yet by God's Help I am resolved to preserve it as long as I can. And though my Son should give Way with the young People of his Clan, yet I will have six hundred brave *Fr-f-rs* at home, many of them about my own Age, that will lose the last Drop of their Blood to preserve my Person; and I do assure your Lordship, if I am attack'd, that I will sell my Life as dear as I can. For since I am as peaceable a Subject as any in the Kingdom, and as ready to pay the King's Taxes, and to do every Thing else that a faithful Subject ought to do, I know no Law or Reason that my Person should not be in Safety. I did use, and will use, the strongest Arguments that my Reason can suggest to me

by my Cousin *Gort-l-ge*, that he may repeat them to my Son; and if they should not prevail, is it any Ways just or equitable that I should be punished for the Faults of my Son? Now, my dear Lord, as to the unhappy Civil War that occasions my Misfortunes, and in which almost the whole Kingdom is involv'd, on one Side or the other, I humbly think, that Men should be moderate on both Sides, since it is morally impossible to know the Event; for Thousands, ten Thousands, on both Sides, are positive that their own Party will carry. And suppose that this venturesous P—nce should be utterly defeat, and that the Government should carry all in Triumph, no Man can think that any King upon the Throne would destroy so many ancient good Families, for engaging in a Cause that was always their Principle, and what they thought their Duty to support. King *William* was as great a King, as to his Knowledge of Government and Politicks, as fate for many hundred Years upon the Throne of *England*; and when his General, who was one of the best in *Europe*, was defeat, and forced to run to save his Life, and all his Army routed at * *Killiecrankie* by a Handful of *Highlanders*, not full two thousand in Number, King *William* was so far from desiring to extirpate them, that he sent the Earl of *Breadalbane* with twenty-five thousand Pounds Sterling, and sought no other Conditions from them, than that they should live peaceably at home. So, my Lord, we cannot imagine, that though the *Highlanders* should be defeated this Time, and most of them killed, and the Government full Master of the Kingdom, that any Administration would be so cruel, as to endeavour to extirpate the whole Remains of the *Highlanders*. Besides, it would be a dangerous Enterprize, which we nor our Children would see at an End.

I pray God, we may never see such a Scene in our Country, as Subjects killing and destroying their Fellow-Subjects. For my Part, my Lord, I am resolved to live a peaceable Subject in my own House, and do nothing against the King or Government. And if I am attack'd by the King's Guards, and his Captain-General at their Head, I will defend myself as long as I have Breath in me; and if I am kill'd here, 'tis not far to my Burial-Place; and I will have, after I am dead, what I always wish'd, the Coronoch of all the Women in my Country, to convey my Body

* In 1689. King William's Forces were commanded by General Mackay, and those of the late King James remained Masters of the Field, tho' with the Loss of their General, Viscount Dundee, a brave Soldier, which proved fatal to their Party, that dwindled away for Want of a good Leader.

Body to my Grave; and that was my Ambition, when I was in my happiest Situation in the World. I am,
B—report, My Lord,
09. 30, 1745. Your Lordship's, &c.

What L—d P—f—d—nt hints at in his Letter to this Lord, may be seen by the following Account. — In 1692, he was Captain *Fraser* in *Tullibardine's* Regiment; but quitted, to pursue his Claim to be *Chief* of the *Frasers*; in order to which, he laid a Scheme to get the *Heiress* of *Lovat*, who being about to marry *Lord Salton's* Son in 1694, he by his armed Clan seized him and his Company, and erecting a Gibbet, forc'd Father and Son to break off the Contract. But still he could not come at the young Lady; wherefore in 1695, he seiz'd Lady *Dowager Lovat* in her House, caus'd a Person to marry her to him, against her Will, and cutting her Stays open with his *Dirk*, his *Highland Lads* tore of her Cloaths, put her to Bed, and were *Witnesses* to the *Consummation*. Not long after, he was tried and condemned, tho' absent, for a *Rape* on this Lady, and for *Treason* in opposing the Laws with an armed Force, and outlaw'd: But tho' K. *William* pardon'd the latter, he fled to *France* for the former; where he made his Court to K. *James*, turn'd *Papist*, and obtain'd a Commission; and in 1702, a Sum of Money from the *French King* to raise a Party in *Scotland*. But his Credit not being sufficient to do it, having had a Meeting with a Minister of State in *London*, on his Return to *France*, he was committed to the *Bastile*; where he lay several Years, and to gain his *Liberty* took *Priest's Orders*. He afterwards acted as a *Jesuit Priest* at *St. Omers*, till about 1715, when coming over, and taking a contrary Part, he assisted in recovering *Inverness* from the Rebels. At last he got the Title of *Lovat*, had an *Highland Company* given him, and many considerable Favours conferr'd on him.

Copy of M. VAN HOEY's Letter to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, July 4, 1746.

SIR,

I AM extremely mortified, my Lord, to have displeased the King your Sovereign, by transmitting to your Excellency the Letter which M. the Marquis d'Argenson had sent to me for his Majesty. (See p. 288, 289.) But, my Lord, how could I act otherwise? The two Courts had already made use of my Ministry many Times to convey their Sentiments to each other reciprocally, on particular Occasions. If I have erred in sending this Letter to your

July, 1746

Excellency, I have not done it with a Design to offend, for I was really of Opinion (though I am now sensible that such Opinion was ill founded) that in this Affair I did nothing more than was expected of me.

May it please your Excellency to consider, that I have not spoke one Word in Favour of the Pretender and his Adherents, in my Letter which accompanied that of M. the Marquis d'Argenson, but have only opened the Subject of the Letter of the Minister of his Most Christian Majesty, in the same Manner as I have always done, in transmitting to the Ministers of the two Kings, such Letters as they have reciprocally sent to me, directed for each other; and I was very far, my Lord, from thinking that I ran the least Risque of displeasing you, when I indulged myself in writing to your Excellency, and in the superlative Satisfaction of writing to a Man whom I so much respect, Maxims which are not only most sacred in their Nature, but most familiar to him; much less to offend so great a Monarch, in whose Friendship the Republick is so highly honoured. I am, therefore, my Lord, the more emboldened to beg, that you would intercede for me with his Majesty: Do not refuse me, my Lord, your good Offices to excuse to him the Imprudence which has appeared in my Conduct; the Uprightness of my Intentions speaks for me, and I am too sensible of the Justice and Goodness of his Britannick Majesty not to hope that, by the Interposition of your Excellency, I shall not continue to appear so criminal in the Eyes of so magnanimous a Prince.

I had just finished this Letter when I received a Resolution of their High Mightinesses, informing me of their Displeasure at my Conduct, with respect to the sending M. the Marquis d'Argenson's Letter, and that which I had written to your Excellency with it; they command me at the same Time to write to your Excellency in civil and decent Terms, to acknowledge and beg Pardon for my Imprudence, and to be careful to act with more Circumspection for the future. (See p. 315.)

F Your Excellency will easily conceive, having already voluntarily anticipated the Command contained in the above-mentioned Rescript of their High Mightinesses, I shall without the least Reluctance punctually conform thereto.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

G Copy of M. VAN HOEY's Letter to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, July 8, 1746.

SIR,

M Y Misfortune, my Lord, to have so much displeased so great a Monarch, whose

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whose Friendship is so precious to the Republick, so sensibly affects me, that I find myself obliged to make use of this Opportunity, to repeat my Instances to your Excellency, that you would have the Goodness to honour me with your Intercession to his Majesty.—I have erred, my Lord, but I love Peace, Mankind, and my Country; I esteem nothing useful, which is not just and honest, and my Prayers for the Accomplishment of the just Desires of the King your Sovereign, and for the Glory of his Reign, are incessant and sincere. These Sentiments, my Lord, which are also your own, give me some Sort of Title to aspire to your Friendship, and Hopes of the most favourable Success from the good Offices of your Excellency, for my obtaining his Britannick Majesty's Pardon.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

N. B. The Opportunity *Van Hoey* speaks of, is the Demand made by M. d'Argenson, of a Passport for a French Commissary of War to go' over to *England*, and negotiate an Exchange of Prisoners, according to the *Cartel of Frankfort*.

The real Sense of M. V—H—'s Letter to his Grace the D— of N—, July 4, 1746.

My Lord,

IA M cursedly vexed, that the King your Sovereign has so much good Sense, as not to be imposed on by the Letter M. D'Argenson wrote me, and which I was so great a Fool as to send to your Lordship: But you know, my Lord, I could not do otherwise, if I had a Mind to act consistent with my Character for these twelve Years past, which was ever to oblige the French Ministry, and pay the Pensions they ordered. I own, my Lord, they have erred, and so have I, in that what we intended for the Security of the Rebels, may prove their Ruin, which you may believe partly afflicts us.

FYour Excellency will be so good to consider, I have not spoken one Word for the Prince who is called the *Pretender*, nor for his Adherents; I only commented on M. D'Argenson's Letter, as I really thought it wanted some Strokes of *Unction* and *Poetick*, to set off its Stupidity. Besides, it gave me the superlative Satisfaction of displaying my *Ciceronian* Stile, and convincing the Most Christian King and his Ministers, I would venture every thing to affront your Master, who, by his Friendship, too much honours the Republick.

For their Reasons I persuade myself, that your Excellency cannot refuse to lie to the King, and get him to excuse my Impudence, and write in my Favour to my Masters, sho' your Excellency well knows

I value not what the great or little Pensionaries can do. You know, that by my Religion, and by my Politicks, I was born to be an Ambassador to the Day of my Death; for I will not return like a Dog to his Vomit.

AJust as I was putting the finishing Hand to this Letter, I received their High M—'s Orders to write to your Excellency in *civil and decent Terms*, and to acknowledge and beg Pardon for my Impudence; and, if possible, to be a better Boy for the future.

BThe above has anticipated their Commands (though I had their Orders before I began,) and I have complied, as far as in me lay; but to write in *civil and decent Terms*, was forced into the Order of the S—'s by my Enemies, as what they knew was incompatible to my Nature. However, I shall write to your Excellency in such Terms, as, I defy your Excellency, or any one else, to comprehend.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

As the Trial of the three Lords in the Tower comes on this Month, it may not be amiss to see Sir EDWARD COKE's Account how a Peer is to be tried, in Case of Treason, &c. before the Lord High Steward of England; which is as follows.

HE must be indicted before Commissioners of *Oyer and Terminer*, or in the King's-Bench, if the Treason or Misprision, Felony, or Misprision of Felony, be committed in that County where the King's-Bench sit; when he is indicted, then the King, by his Commission under the Great Seal of England, constitutes some Peer of the Realm to be, *bae vice*, Steward of England, who is Judge in this Case, (*and has the Title of Grace*.) The Commission recites the Judgment generally as 'tis found, and Power given to the Lord Steward to receive the Indictment, &c. and to proceed *secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Angliae*. A Commandment is also given by the same to the Peers of the Realm to be attendant and obedient unto him; as also to the Lieutenant of the Tower, to bring the Prisoner before his Lordship.

GThen a *Certiorari* is awarded out of Chancery, to remove the Indictment itself before the Lord Steward; which may either bear Date the same Day with the Steward's Commission, or any Day after. The Lord Steward directs his Precept under his Seal to the Commissioners, to certify the Indictment such a Day and Place. He also makes two other Precepts, one to the Constable or Lieutenant of the Tower, to bring the Body of the Prisoner before him, at such a Day

Day and Place; as also to a Serjeant at Arms, to summon to & tales Dominos, Magnates & Proceres bujus Regni Anglie, predicti R. Comitis E. Pares, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, quod ipsi personaliter compareant coram predictis. Seneschallo, apud W'sm. tali die & hora, ad faciemd. ea que ex parte Domini Regis forent facienda, &c. A

In this Summons four Things are observable.

1. That all these Precepts, most commonly, bear Date in one Day.

2. That no Number of Peers are named in the Precept, and yet there must be twelve or above.

3. That the Precept is awarded for the Return of the Peers, before any Arraignment or Plea pleaded by the Prisoner. B

4. That the Lords are not *de vicineto*; and therefore the Sitting and Trial may be in any County of *England*.

At the Day, the Lord High Steward, with six Serjeants at Arms before him, takes his Place under a Cloth of State; and then the Clerk of the Crown delivers to him his Commission, who re-delivers it. After three *O Yes's* by a Serjeant at Arms, and Commandment given in the Name of the Lord High Steward of *England* to keep Silence, the Commission is read; then the Ulster delivers to the Steward a white Rod, (8 or 9 Foot long) who re-delivers the same, which he holds before the Lord High Steward. It was deliver'd, upon the like Occasion, to the Earl of *Sbrousbury*, by *Garter King at Arms*.

O Yes being again made, Commandment is given, in the Name of the High Steward, to all Justices and Commissioners, to certify all Indictments and Records; which being deliver'd into Court, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Return, and the Serjeant at Arms is commanded to return his Precept, with the Names of the Earls and Barons by him summoned, and the Return of that is also read; then are the Peers summoned to answer to their Names, which are recorded.

When they have taken their Places, and the Prisoner set to the Bar, then the Lord High Steward declares unto them the Cause of their Assembly, and persuades the Prisoner to answer without Fear, assuring him, that he shall be heard with Patience, and that Justice shall be done to him.

After this, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Indictment, and proceeds to the Arraignment of the Prisoner; and, if he plead *Not Guilty*, the Entry is, *Et de hoc de bono & malo penit se super Pares suos, &c.* After which the Lord High Steward gives a Charge to the Peers, exhorting them to try the Prisoner indifferently, according to their Evidence, which is opened by the King's

Learned Counsel, who produce their Proofs for the King against the Prisoner. Some, or all of the Judges, are ever attendant upon the Lord High-Steward, and take their Places at the Feet of the Peers.

After the Evidence is given for the King, and the Prisoner's Defence made, he is withdrawn from the Bar, under the Custody of the Lieutenant, whilst the Tryers go to some Place to consider of their Evidence; upon Debate of which, if they doubt of any Matter, they cannot send to the High-Steward to ask the Judges any Questions of Law, but in the Hearing of the Prisoner, that he may know whether the Case be rightly put, *de Facto Jus oritur*; neither can they send for the Judges to know their Opinion, but the High-Steward ought to demand it in Court, in the Presence of the Prisoner.

When the Lords are agreed, they return into Court, and the Lord High-Steward publickly, in open Court, beginning with the Puisny Lord (or youngest Baron) says unto him, *My Lord A. is W. V. S. guilty of the Treasons whereof he hath been indicted and arraigned, or any of them?* And the Lord standing up uncovered, and laying his right Hand on his Breast, says, *Guilty, or Not Guilty, upon my Honour*; and so upward of the rest *seriatim*.

D The Peers having given their Verdict in the Absence of the Prisoner, the Prisoner is brought to the Bar, whom the Lord High-Steward acquaints with the Verdict of his Peers, and gives Judgment accordingly, either of Condemnation, or Acquittal.

After the Service is perform'd, and *O Yes* made for dissolving the Commission, the white Rod is taken by the Lord High-Steward in both his Hands, and broken in Pieces.

N. B. *The Ax is borne before the Prisoner, as he goes to his Trial, by the Gentleman-Goal-er, with the Edge from him; and after being found Guilty, with the Edge to him.*

F Having in our Magazine for March last, p. 140, inserted a very judicious Letter to Mr. Wesley, in relation to some false Facts asserted by him, in his Farther Appeal, it will be doing Justice to the Gentleman who wrote that Letter, and to Mr. Wesley, as well as a Satisfaction to the Publick, to insert the following.

To the AUTHOR of the LETTER, &c.

SIR, June 18, 1746.

I DELAY'D answering your Letter of March 18, till I could be fully inform'd of the Facts in Question.

I said, in the *Farther Appeal*, p. 48, "Who dares repel one of the greatest Men in his Parish from the Lord's Table, even tho' he—openly deny the Lord that bought him? Mr. Stonehouse did this once: But what was the Event? The Gentleman brought an Action against him.—And who was able and willing to espouse his Cause? He alone who took it into his own Hands; and before the Day when it should have been tried here, called the Plaintiff to answer at a higher Bar."

You, 1. blame me for supposing that Gentleman to be one who *openly denied the Lord that bought him*; I mean, *openly denied the supreme Godhead of Christ*.—If he did not, I retract the Charge.

You say, 2, *That Gentleman brought no Action, nor comment'd any Suit against Mr. Stonehouse*.—Upon stricter Enquiry, I find he did not; it was another Gentleman, Mr. C—p—r.

You, 3. observe, it was *not the Death of the Plaintiff which stopt this Action*; but before it proceeded to a Trial, Mr. Stonehouse thought fit to request it as a Favour, that the Action might be stopt, promising not to do the like any more.—Mr. Stonehouse himself gives a different Account; but whether his or yours be the more just, is not material, since the Substance of what you observe is true, *viz.* "That it was not the Plaintiff's Death which stopt the Action."

You add, *I would willingly hope, that you did not deliberately design to impose upon the World*.—I did not; and do, therefore, now acknowledge the Truth in as publick a Manner as I am able, being willing, as far as in me lies, to make Amends for whatever Injury I have done.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN WESLEY.

The following is the Account printed at Vienna, by Authority, of the late Victory obtain'd by the Empress's Troops over the French and Spaniards near Placentia, June 16, N. S. (See p. 318, 319.)

IT was on the 15th of June that the Commanding Field Marshal Prince Lichtenstein receiv'd certain Intelligence, that the Enemy was resolv'd to attack our Army the next Day with an united Force. This Resolution was the less to be doubted of, as the Enemy, being more and more pressed, by the Approach of the King of Sardinia's Army, found themselves obliged to take a violent Resolution: For which Reason, the Prince immediately made the necessary Dispositions to receive the Enemy in a vigorous Manner. At 11 o'Clock at Night,

A Captain of *Baylara's Regiment*, who was posted at *Quartisolo*, with 60 Horse and 100 Warasdiners, was attacked and obliged to retire. As soon as Gen. *Nadasti* had Advice of the said Retreat, he caused a Front to be formed against the Ditch on the Flank of his Right Wing; but notwithstanding that, the Enemy drove away from thence also the Captain and 100 Warasdiners who were posted there; he being reinforced with 100 Men, retook his Post. In the mean while, the Enemy forced the Post of *Cassina Pellegrina*, which was occupied by 50 Hussars and as many Warasdiners.

Gen. *Brown*, who had the sole Command of the left Wing, being arrived, and having receiv'd Advice from Gen. *Nadasti*, by Col. *Macguire*, that the Enemy not only drove back his Posts one after another, but was also in March in 3 Columns by *Quartisolo*, upon the Road to *Bobbio*, and from *Galliana*, from whence it was easy to perceive, that their Design was to surround the Corps under Gen. *Nadasti*, and to come behind our Cavalry of the Left Wing. Count *Brown* detach'd Major Gen. *Czock*, and the Colonel of *Vettes's Regiment*, *Epele*, and the Colonel of young *Konigegg*, *Marini*, with ten Companies of Grenadiers, over the Canal of *St. Bonico*, to facilitate the Retreat of *Nadasti's Corps*, and to stop the Enemy till the said *Nadasti*, with all the Hussars and Warasdiners, and the German

D Cavalry under the Command of Gen. *Lubefi*, had repassed the said Canal. This was all performed in good Order, after which the said General *Czock* and the two Colonels *Epele* and *Marini* with the Infantry, who all distinguish'd themselves exceedingly, retired to the Left Wing. In the mean while, Gen. *Brown* posted himself with 8 Battalions and 12 Companies of Grenadiers, which composed the Left Wing, together with General *Kebi*, who was desperately wounded in the Beginning, behind the Canal of *St. Bonico*. He also ordered the Generals *Lubefi* and *Serbelloni* to join the Infantry with the German Cavalry, and Gen. *Nadasti* to join the Cavalry with the Hussars, and two Battalions were sent to

F General *Serbelloni*, under the Command of Col. *Epele*, to support the Cavalry of the second Line: But Gen. *Czock*, with the Col. of *Staremburg*, *Ebenthal*, and the Lieut. Col. of *Bernclau*, *Sapper*, were posted upon the great Road to *Galliana*, to cover the great Battery, by which a Line was formed behind the Canal of *St. Bonico*; and in this Position we waited for the Enemy.

G It was hardly Break of Day, when we began to fire from our great Battery, not only upon the Enemy's Camp, but also upon the Town of *Placentia*, to the Right and to the Left, notwithstanding that the Enemy

Enemy

Enemy repaid us from the Town and Citadel. At Sun-rising, we saw the Enemy's Right Wing (consisting of 16 Spanish and 22 French Battalions, exclusive of the Companies of Grenadiers, and some Cavalry, commanded by M. *Maillebois*, who had with him the Spanish Lieut. Gen. *d'Aramburo*, and the French Lieut. Gen. M. *de Mirepoix*) marching up to our Left Wing, in the finest Order and full Front; on which the Firing immediately began from our Artillery and Small Arms, and with such Success on our Side, that the Enemy were obliged to retire twice. In the mean while, our Cavalry of the first Line (which consisted of the Regiments of *Lobkowitz*, *Holly*, and *Balayra*, under the excellent and commendable Conduct of Gen. *Luebke*, who was laudably supported by Gen. *Serbelloni*, with the Regiments of Cavalry of the second Line, *viz.* *Berlichingen* and *Kobary*) repassed the Canal of *Sr. Bonico*, pierced the Enemy Sword in Hand, and drove them back. During which Time, our Infantry and Artillery made an unspeakable Fire amongst the Enemy, to which they were encouraged by the continual Presence of Gen. *Brown*, and the Assistance of the Generals *Andlau* and *Vogtern*, insomuch that our Men did not once give Way, or fall into the least Disorder. In Consequence of this Intrepidity on our Side, the Enemy with their Right Wing was obliged to leave us the Field of Battle, with a Loss of 8 Cannon and 20 Pair of Colours, and a great many kill'd and wounded: Whereupon General *Brown* order'd the Grenadiers and some Infantry to follow the Enemy. They formed indeed a Battalion Quarre, but Col. *O'Donnell*, of *Balayra*'s Regiment, forced them in such a Manner with his Squadrons, that not only a great Number were killed, but also, by the Assistance of the Infantry which was sent after him, about 3000 Prisoners, among which is the Spanish Lieut. Gen. *d'Aramburo*, fell into our Hands; so that in about 3 or 4 Hours, Marshal *Maillebois*, with his whole Right Wing, was overthrown, and totally vanquished, and, at last, driven back to his old Camp in the greatest Confusion.

The happy Success of the said Left Wing is incontestably chiefly to be attributed to the skilful and judicious Dispositions of Gen. *Brown*, and to his continually encouraging of the Men; nor had the Generals *Luebke*, *Serbelloni*, *Andlau*, *Vogtern*, *Gelbay*, and *Kolb*, less Share in the said Victory, or even the other Officers and private Men, who certainly all did their Duty, one distinguishing himself as much as the other, and have thereby gain'd immortal Honour. In the same Manner the Colonel of *Schulenburg*'s Regiment, *Einder*, who com-

manded in the new Battery, fell into the Flank of the retiring Enemy with two Companies of Grenadiers, and not only did them great Damage, but also made several Prisoners.

With respect to the Attack on our Right Wing, it is to be observed, that the Enemy began before Day to attack our Out-Posts, which Gen. *Marquis Novati* not only re-inforced with 200 Men out of the 4 Battalions, which he had with him, but also put himself in a Posture with the rest of his Troops, to receive the Enemy vigorously. In the mean while the Fire encreased, and at Day-light it was perceived that the Enemy had a very great Force upon the Road to *Cremona*, with a Design to attack our Flank from thence. As soon as Lieut. Field-Marshal *Bernclau* perceived that the Fire began to be great, he posted himself with the abovesaid 4 Battalions under Gen. *Novati* on the *Po Morto*, to oppose the first Attack of the Enemy, and under his brave Conduct, and the valiant Assistance of the said Gen. *Novati*, the superior Force of the Enemy was withstood for some Time, tho' they were obliged at last to retire a little.

But Field Marshal *Linden*, and Gen. *Stampach* caused the two Regiments of Cavalry, *Savoy* and *Portugal*, to advance, and, at the same Time, the said two Generals advanced with two Squadrons, and obliged them to retreat. The Infantry thereby gained Time to form again, which obliged the Enemy, notwithstanding their prodigious Fire, to retire.

At the same Time that the Enemy made their Attack on the *Po Morto*, they attacked with great Vigour the Redoubt in the Front; and tho' Baron *Forgebe*, Captain of *Schulenburg*'s Regiment, who was posted there, repulsed the Enemy three Times, yet at last they carried it; after which, Ensign *Renard*, of *Bernclau*'s Regiment, maintain'd himself in the *Caffine* in the said Redoubt for a long while, till at last having received 13 Wounds with the Bayonet, he was obliged to submit to the Superiority of the Enemy, and render himself Prisoner. The Enemy advanced on that Side, with a great Force, and we could oppose them with nothing but what was there under the Command of Major *Neuboff*, *viz.* a Battalion of *Schulenburg*, and the Companies of Grenadiers, and a Battalion of *Bernclau* (in which there remained only 3 Captains alive, *viz.* *Sboffen*, *Utenboffen*, and *Klaublitz*, the Colonel Baron *Geyersperr* being already killed.) The Enemy thought to support the Attack by means of continual fresh Troops, and attempted it six Times; but was always repulsed by the Bravery of the two above-mentioned Lieut. Field Marshals, who by

their

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their own Example, and exposing their Persons continually, encouraged their Men to the Attack. In the mean while, the Enemy made themselves Masters of the Redoubt which covers the Road to Cremona; but Gen. Bernclau, with the two Regiments *Coloredo* and *Andrasfy*, which Gen. *Pallavicini* had sent out of the second Line, to succour the Attack on the *Po Morto*, attacked again the Enemy, and not only retook the said Redoubts, but also delivered Lieut. *Keck*, of *Konigsegg's* Regiment, who was posted in the *Caffine* upon the Road, and who was already wholly surrounded by the Enemy, and had only defended himself so long by a continual Fire down the Stairs: In this Affair the said General retook the two Cannon which the Enemy had taken from us.

Notwithstanding such effectual Opposition on our Part, the Enemy would by no Means give over, but advanced again in Front to the Redoutes on the Right of the Road to Cremona, and attacked them again; but Gen. Bernclau having received from Count *Pallavicini*, the Regiments, *Vetta*, *Staremberg* and *Daun*, he received the Enemy with so brisk a Fire, that they retired with Precipitation, and attempted no farther Attack; *Schmertzing's* Company of *Carabiners*, who were posted behind the said Regiments, pursued the flying Enemy Sword in Hand, and took from them 3 Pair of Colours. Col. Count *Gorani*, who was posted in the College of St. *Lazaro*, and had repulsed the Enemy three Times, and otherwise very much distinguished himself, fell into their Flank, and obliged them to retire with the utmost Precipitation to their Camp, whither our Artillery accompanied them; and the Royal *Carabiners*, who were order'd to support this last Attack, received great Damage. The Enemy still occupied on the *Po Morto* the Post they had taken there, but Count *Pallavicini* having caused a Battalion of his Regiment to advance under the Command of his Major, *Alleman*, and to be covered by the Brigade of Gen. *Harsch*, they were at last, notwithstanding that they defended themselves for some Time in the *Caffine*, obliged to fly from thence also; so that the whole Action was over before Noon: Whereupon our Troops were assembled, and Gen. *Marulli*, who also signaliz'd himself in this Action, was order'd to cover our Right Flank with *Staremberg's* Regiment, in Case the Enemy should attempt a fresh Attack.

It is undeniable that the Enemy made use of a superior Force against our Right Wing, and that the Attack was conducted by *de Gages* himself, who had 3 Lieut. Generals, *Donche*, *Seur*, and *Ceravatall*, with

3 Columns under him. On the other Hand, it is incontestable, that if ever there was an Action wherein the Cavalry and Infantry vied in Bravery and Vigour, they have plainly made it appear on this Occasion: The Generals followed the Example of the commanding Field Marshal, the other Officers that of the Generals, and the Horse and Foot encouraged one another to the Attack, and seconded each other where ever Danger was present. In a Word, this Victory, thro' God's Assistance, is, after the Commanding Field Marshal Prince *Lichtenstein*, most certainly to be attributed, on the Left Wing, to the excellent Conduct of Gen. *Brown*, and the laudable Assistance of Gen. *Luchesi*, and after them to the Generals *Serbelloni*, *Andlau*, *Vogtern*, *Gellay* and *Kolb*; and on the Right Wing, to the distinguished Valour of the Generals *Linder*, and *Bernclau*, *Novati*, *Marulli*, *Harsch*, *Schmertzing* and *Stampack*; and to give the other Officers an impartial Praise, it must be owned, that every one fought to distinguish himself wherever the Occasion presented itself.

The Artillery deserves also its Praise, and Equity especially demands it here from the great Loss occasioned to the Enemy thereby; which good Effect is wholly to be attributed to the Commanders, Lieut. Col. *Schrems* and Capt. *Telscher*, who both continually encouraged their Men, and caused an incessant Fire to be made, by which they, as well as the others, have acquired a well deserved Reputation.

The Loss of the Enemy, according to their own Confession, amounts to between 14 and 15000 Men, every Thing included; the Number of the sound Prisoners, *French* and *Spanish*, exclusive of the Officers, E amounts to 2494, and wounded to 2040, in all 4534. Officers Prisoners 271, amongst which are 177 *French*, and 95 *Spanish*; and besides the above-said, Lieut. Gen. *Don Joseph d'Aramburo*, a Marshal *de Camp*, *M. de Wotz*, and many Officers of the *Etat Major*. We have also taken 29 Pair of Colours, one Standard, and 10 Pieces of Cannon. On our Side the Loss in *German* Infantry and Cavalry, *Warasdiners* and *Sclavonians*, in killed, wounded, and lost, or Prisoners, according to the *Tabella*, amounts in all to 3375 Men, and 78 Horses.

If the Austrians have magnify'd this Victory, we suppose the following French Account has lessen'd it as much. It was said to be wrote by *M. Maillebois*, and dated June 17.

OUR Junction with the *Spanish* and *Neapolitan* Army being happily made, we resolved not to defer attacking the *Austrians*,

Austrians. In order to this, we dispos'd every Thing in such a Manner as we thought most proper for surprizing the Enemy in their Camp, between the 15th and 16th Instant; but an *Austrian* Spy having some Way or other obtain'd Notice of our intention, gave the Enemy Intelligence of it, and thereby totally ruin'd our Design. I put my self in Motion in order to begin the Attack, but instead of finding the Enemy as I expected, quiet in their Camp, discover'd them, on approaching it, under Arms, and drawn up in Order of Battle. In such a Situation, there was no going back, therefore I took a Resolution of engaging without Delay. The *Austrians* cannonaded us with great Vivacity, and we fired upon them with equal Vigour, so that in a short Space the Action became general. Fortune seemed to declare in our Favour, and we thought ourselves already sure of Victory; when the *Austrians* seeing themselves on the Point of being broke, summon'd all their Spirits, and having the Advantage in Numbers and Situation, repulsed us in their Turn with great Vigour. We were then obliged to quit the Field of Battle, and retire under the Walls of *Plasencia*. The Action lasted six Hours, in which we have lost two Generals and 40 other Officers. It is impossible to judge at present of the rest of our Killed and Wounded; but we reckon the former may be about 1500, and that the latter may amount to 2800 Men, including the Prisoners they have taken from us. As to the Loss of the *Austrians*, we judge it must have been as considerable, if not greater than our own.

A succinct Historical ACCOUNT of the LIFE and REIGN of his late Catholick Majesty PHILIP V. of Spain, who died suddenly this Month.

THIS Prince was the second Son of the Dauphin *Lewis* of *France*, (by *Mary-Anne*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* Elector of *Bavaria*.) and Grandson to *Lewis XIV.* He was born Dec. 9, O. S. 1683, and had the Title given him of Duke of *Anjou*, which he bore till the Year 1700, when he was called to the Succession of the Crown of *Spain* by the Will of *Charles II.* the last Monarch of that Kingdom of the *Austrian* Line; which Disposition of the Crown *Lewis XIV.* having, in Breach of the second Partition Treaty, accepted on Behalf of his Grandson *Philip*, occasion'd the last general War.

Several *Spanish* Grandees of the *French* Faction having invited the Duke of *Anjou* to take upon him the Sovereignty, in Conformity to

the Will of their deceased Sovereign, he set out for *Madrid*, after having been solemnly acknowledged by his Grandfather as King of *Spain*, and made his publick Entry into *Madrid*, Feb. 8, 1701. The October following he was married to the Princess *Mary Louisa Gabriela*, Daughter to the late Duke of *Savoy*, afterwards King of *Sardinia*, at which Time King *Philip* was in Possession of the whole Dominions of the *Spanish* Monarchy, and was acknowledged by all the Powers in *Europe*, except the Emperor; but the Scene very soon changed, for the next Year Prince *Eugene* invaded his Dominions in *Italy*; which obliged King *Philip* to repair thither, where he was present in the Battle of *Lazara*, and is there said to have given Proofs of personal Courage.

The late Emperor having assum'd the Title of *Charles III.* and preparing to sail on board an *English* Fleet to *Spain*, King *Philip* found it necessary to return thither, where he found Things strangely altered, a great Part of his Subjects ready to take up Arms against him, and a potent Alliance formed to support his Rival, whose Cause was owned by the King of *Portugal*, and even by his Father-in-law the Duke of *Savoy*. *Catalonia* was first in the Revolt, which was soon after followed by *Arragon*, and such ill Succes had his Armies in *Italy*, that by the Advice of his Grandfather, he entirely evacuated that Country. In 1707, his Affairs were in some measure restored, by two very remarkable Events; the first was the gaining the Battle of *Almanza* on the 14th of *April*, by the Duke of *Berwick*; and the other, the Birth of *Lewis* Prince of *Asturias* on the 14th of *August* following. In 1709, the Allies had so great Success, that King *Philip* found himself shut up, as it were, in *Castile*; and the Year following, the Loss of the Battle of *Sarragossa*, forced him to abandon *Madrid*, into which his Competitor entered in Triumph. It was not long however before he forced the Allies to retire from thence into the Kingdom of *Arragon*.

The next Year, 1711, King *Charles* became Emperor, which gave *Philip* a great Advantage, so that he soon recovered all that had revolted from him in *Spain*; and in the Year following concluded a Peace with *England* and *Portugal*, and quickly after with the rest of the Allies, the Emperor only excepted. In Virtue of this Peace, *Naples*, *Milan*, with the rest of the *Spanish* Dominions in *Italy* and the *Low-Countries*, were yielded to the House of *Austria*, and *Sicily* given to the Duke of *Savoy*, who was afterwards forced to exchange it for *Sardinia*, by the Quadruple Alliance; and King *Philip* also solemnly re-

renounced his Right of Succession to the Crown of France, in Favour of the House of Orleans.

On the 3d of Feb. 1714, he lost his first Consort Queen Mary, by whom he had Lewis, Prince of Asturias, beforemention'd, Philip, Prince of Castile, born May 28, 1712, who died soon after, and Ferdinand, the present King of Spain, born Sept. 12, 1713. The King could not be long without a Wife, and therefore the very same Year, viz. Sept. 5th, he married Elizabeth Farnese, Daughter and Heiress of Edward II. Duke of Parma, and also of the House of Medici, born Oct. 14, 1692.

This Marriage having been negotiated by Julius Alberoni, a Subject of the Duke of Parma, and a Priest, he obtained the Cardinal's Hat at the Intercession of the Queen his Mistress, and was soon after made Prime Minister. He enter'd into a bloody War, in order to have recovered Naples and Sicily, but his Views being defeated by the contracting Parties in the Quadruple Alliance, and the great Blow given to the Spanish Fleet, by Sir George Byng, he was obliged to resign his Employments, and to retire into Italy.

In 1720, King Philip acceded to the Quadruple Alliance, and thereby procured the eventual Succession of the Duchies of Parma and Placentia, and of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, for his eldest Son, by his second Wife. The next Year his Nephew, Lewis XV. of France, was contracted to his Daughter, the Infanta Maria; and his Son, the Prince of Asturias, married the Daughter of the Regent, as his Brother, Don Carlos, did another Daughter of the same Prince. In 1723, the Reconciliation between the two Courts of France and Spain, was entirely finished, and towards the Close of that Year, the Regent died, which put an End to that System, calculated rather for aggrandizing his own Family, than for the Welfare of either Kingdom.

In 1724, King Philip thought fit on the 8th of January to abdicate his Throne, to which his Son Lewis I. succeeded, to the universal Satisfaction of the Spanish Nation, who were excessively desirous of seeing themselves governed by a Native of their own Country; but their Joy was very short-liv'd, since that Prince died on the 20th of August following, of the Small Pox. Upon this, King Philip resum'd the Crown, tho' many of the greatest Lawyers in Spain, thought it ought to have descended to his second Son, Ferdinand, his present Catholick Majesty. The Duke of Bourbon, who succeeded the Regent in the Management of the Affairs of France, sent back the Infanta, upon which the Queen Dowager of Spain, and

her Sister, were also sent back to France; and their Catholick Majesties were so angry, that of a sudden, they concluded the famous Treaty of Vienna, which united them with the late Emperor, and entirely divided them from France. But, by the Interposition of England, Things were again compromis'd; and the old System restored in 1728, by the Treaty of Seville.

In 1733, the War broke out on the Score of the Succession to the Crown of Poland, by which the Spaniards had an Opportunity of attacking the Imperialists in Italy, which ended in the Acquisition of the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, for Don Carlos, in exchange for Parma, Placentia, and Tuscany, which were given to the House of Austria, and the Duke of Lorraine; after which those Differences began, which, at length, when Palliatives had been long tried in vain, obliged Great Britain to declare War against Spain, Oct. 23, 1739, and soon after followed the general War, which still continues.

By his second Queen, King Philip has had the following Children, viz. 1. Don Carlos, King of the Two Sicilies, born January 9, 1716, and married to Maria Elisabetha, Daughter to the King of Poland, born Nov. 13, 1724, by whom he has two Princesses.

2. The Infanta, Maria Anna Victoria, born March 20, 1718, formerly intended for the Wife of Lewis XV., and now Princess of Brazil.

3. The Infant Don Philip, now in Italy, born March 4, 1720, High Admiral of Spain ever since March, 1737, who espoused the Princess Louisa-Elizabeth of France, born August 3, 1727, by whom he has a Prince.

4. The Infanta Maria Theresa, born May 31, 1726.

E 5. The Infant Don Lewis, born July 4, 1727, who has been Archbishop of Toledo and Seville, and a Cardinal, ever since 1735.

And, 6. The Infanta Maria Antonia, born November 6, 1729.

In our Magazine for July, 1735, p. 331, our Readers may find a melancholy Account of a Person dying by the Bite of a mad Dog, with the whole Progress of the Symptoms of that terrible Disaster. We shall now give a Relation of a Person recovering from that Disorder, after most of the threatening Symptoms, much like those of the dying Person above-mentioned, had been upon him. It is Dr. PETERS's Account of the Case of a Person bit by a mad Dog: As published in the Philosophical Transactions, N^o 475.

JOHN NEALE, of a robust Constitution, aged 45, had, for some Years, followed the Occupation of curing Dogs: And

And, on Thursday preceding Michaelmas-Day, 1741, being employed in that Calling, he, endeavouring to drench one supposed to be mad, was bit in the Thumb.

The Day following, the Dog was observed to droop, refuse his Food, and at Night he died.

The Patient, having been frequently conversant with the like Accidents, was sufficiently alarmed at the Danger; and having been, the Year before, received a Patient into St. George's Hospital, repaired thither for Relief.

Dr. Hoadly, attending in the Room of Dr. Bailey, the Physician of the Week, directed him to have the Wound scarified, be bled, use the *Pulvis antilyssus*, and Cold Bath.

About a Fortnight after the Accident, being the Full of the Moon, his Symptoms became so violent, that I was desired to meet my Brethren in Consultation. I found him sitting on a Bed, with one of his Legs tied to the Post; and, upon enquiring how he came placed in that Posture, he told me, he himself fastened the Cord, apprehending he might grow mischievous: And, upon our proposing to him to put on the strapp'd Waistcoat, he readily consented to it, expressing great Dread of becoming hurtful. He told us, he had felt a Numbness in the wounded Thumb, which shot up his Arm to the Shoulder; and that he was not sensible of having taken a Moment's Rest since the Accident had happened; and that upon endeavouring to compose himself, he fell into Startings, and dreadful Apprehensions of Mischief from Dogs. His Eyes looked wild, and he complained of an excruciating Pain in the Head. For some Days past he had been troubled with a Difficulty in Swallowing: I proposed to him to get down a small Piece of Bread; but he seemed to refuse it with great Abhorrence: However, being encouraged to make use of his Resolution (which he possessed to an extraordinary Degree) he forced it into his Mouth; where holding it for some Minutes, he endeavoured to swallow, but was seized with violent Spasms, beginning at the Bottom of the *Abdomen*; which, by a convulsive Progression, heav'd itself into the *Thorax*; from whence the Spasms were extended to the *Postrum Adami*; when the Patient fell into Strangulation, and afterwards Privation of Sense. Upon recovering from the Fit, as we perceived, that notwithstanding these Obstacles, he had swallowed the Bread, allowing him Time to rest, we proposed to him to endeavour to swallow a Spoonful of Liquid, which he seemed most shocked at: He answered with Fierceness, that he could not away with Drink: However, upon Recollection, he

said, he would endeavour it: And taking a Spoonful of Ale-house Drink into his Mouth, he was instantly seized with Convulsions, beginning from the Bottom of the *Abdomen*, and ascending with great Violence to the Head, till he fell into a Fit of longer Duration than the former: However he swallowed the Liquor, and, upon his recovering his Senses, he pointed with great Vehemence to his Arm, signifying, that he desired to be bled; from which, he afterwards told us, he had before found Relief.

As his Pulse were extremely hard, we directed the Surgeon to take away 16 Ounces, which proved *ad Deliquium*: However, that soon passing off, his Pulse still continued hard, his Flesh hot, with grievous Complaints of the Pain in his Head.

Upon considering his Case, as he had received no Relief from the ordinary Treatment of this Distemper, and that his Symptoms were now become highly inflammatory (Blood fizzy, and flammable Urine,) we resolved to lay aside all Thought of Infection, and to betake our selves to the Method of Cure in inflammatory Fevers; with this Difference only, That, as he had pass'd some Days without Stools, he was directed to take an *Enema*, immediately: And then the following *Bolus*;

Nitri purif. 3 ℥, *Confec. Mitridat. 3* 1, *sexta quaque Hora, addendo Dosis vespertin.*
Extr. Thibaic. gr. i. & repetatur tercia quaque Hora (nisi interveniant Symptomata,) donec concilietur Somnus: Epispasica applicetur Brach. & Crurib. intern.

Upon visiting him in the Morning, the Nurse informed me, That, after having taken two *Bolus*'s, he had slept about half an Hour, to his infinite Refreshment. His Blisters discharged plentifully; his Mind more composed; and his Horrors were so far mitigated, to swallow half a Pint of Ale at one Draught, tho' not without Repugnance. He still complained of living in a Flame; his Eyes ready to start out of his Head, where his Pain still remained acute; not without Numbness in the diseased Arm; Inquietude; Difficulty in Swallowing and Respiration. *Mittatur Sang. e Br. ad 3. xii. & pergit in Uso Praescriptorum.*

The Night following, he took two *Bolus*'s, and slept near three Hours. The Symptoms appeared less violent the next Day, but still threatened Mischief. *Applicetur Cucurbit. Occipit. ad extra. Sang. 3 viii. Epispasic. Laterib. Colli, &c.*

His Body was kept soluble with *Manna*, and other cooling Laxatives.

This Method, with little Variation (such

as Leeches, *Pulv. sternutatorius*, &c.) was continued for the Space of about 14 Days, the Blisters being kept open during the whole Time; during which the Symptoms gradually abated. He fell into Languors, which were easily removed by the Use of *Affa fastida*, Valerian, &c.

As he was now free from any Disorders in his Head, and his Pulse beat with a natural Softness, I advised him to return to the Use of the Cold Bath, *Pulv. Antilyssus*; with a Caution to bleed, and discontinue the Use of them, whenever he found himself heated.

He is now restored to a tolerable State of Health (except at the new and full Moon;) For tho' he feels some Alteration in the Quarters, they are not so considerable; at which Time, his Symptoms return in some Degree; but so slightly, as not to prevent him from following his Calling, which he has changed to Seiling of Greens, not being entirely freed from the Dread of Dogs.

I had forgot to mention, That, during his Illness, he voided so great a Quantity of *Saliva*, that his Teeth, tho' naturally firm, became loose, and continued so, till the Abatement of the Complaint.

As copious Bleeding is generally prescribed for the Cure of this Distemper, I shall make no other Remark upon that Advice, than by observing, That frequent Recourse was had to it, to the apparent Relief of the Patient, who thought himself likewise much benefited by the *Nitre* and *Mitridate*.

As the Difficulty of Swallowing, in the present Disorder, was evidently spasmodick, and infinitely abated by Rest, tho' for half an Hour only, I submit to your better Judgment, how far Opiates may be conducive to the Cure in this Distemper; not only by giving them internally, but likewise by externally rubbing in such a Quantity, as may seem reasonably calculated for the Removal of spasmodick Tensions.

During this Illness, he complained of Coldness in the Extremities, with sour Eructations; so that, as soon as it was judged safe, he was directed to make use of a Vomit; which was repeated many Times with Success.

I observed, when any Liquid was offered him, he poured it into his Mouth with uncommon Haste: And, upon enquiring his Reason for doing so, he told me, He had experienced, that, by throwing in a large Quantity of Liquid into his Mouth at once, his Faculty of Swallowing became more easy: And that, whenever any Hindrance happened in the Performance, it was not without Difficulty that he recover'd himself. [See more on this Subject, in our Mag. for 1735. p. 216, 442, 474. And in our Mag. for 1741, p. 464.]

Abstract of a Letter from M. Dr BOER, Professor of Experimental Philosophy, at the Academy of Wirtemberg, concerning ELECTRICITY; as translated in Phil. Transl. N° 476.

A Hollow Globe of Glass, of six or eight Inches Diameter, being swiftly turned round upon its Axis, by Means of a large Wheel, and being rendered as electrical as possible by the Application of a dry woollen Cloth, or rather of a very dry Hand; if, whilst in this swift Rotation, it be brought near the End of an Iron Bar, suspended by Strings of Silk that are exceedingly well dried, such an electrick Power will be communicated to the Iron, that, upon touching the other End of it with one's Finger, not only Sparks of Fire, in the usual Manner, will be emitted very briskly, but even Blood will be drawn from the Finger; the Skin of which will be burst, and a Wound appear as if made by a Caustick.

B 2. If highly rectify'd Spirit of Wine heated in a Spoon, the etherial Spirit of *Frobenius*, Oil of Turpentine, Sulphur, Pitch, or Resin melted, be applied to the iron Bar, instead of one's Finger, the Sparks proceeding therefrom will set it on Fire instantly.

C 3. A Chair being suspended by Ropes of Silk, made perfectly dry, a Maa placed therein is rendered so much electrical by the Motion of the above mentioned Globe, that, in the Dark, a continual Radiance, or *Corona* of Light, appears incircling his Head, in the Manner Saints are painted.

E 4. If several such-like Globes, or electrick Tubes, are brought near the Man suspended in the Chair, the Motions of the Heart and Arteries are very sensibly increased; and if a Vein be open'd under the Operation, the Blood that comes from it appears lucid like *Phosphorus*, and runs out faster than when the Man is not electrify'd.

F 5. Water, in like Manner, spouting from an artificial Fountain suspended by Silk Lines, scatters itself in luminous little Drops; and a larger Quantity of Water is thrown out, in any given Time, than when the Fountain is not made electrick.

G *N. B.* If three, four, or five Globes be employed, the Effect will be proportionably better.

Some ACCOUNT of MR. WATSON'S TREATISE on the same Subject.

M R. Watson, F. R. S. in his late Treatise of Electricity, says, he made all his

his Experiments with Glass Tubes of about two Foot long ; the Bore about an Inch in Diameter. But a scrupulous Exactness in these Proportions, he observes, is no Ways necessary. The thinner and lighter these Tubes are, the sooner they are excited, tho' they don't retain their Power so long as those, which are more thick and substantial. But where you intend to communicate the electrical Power, as fast as you excite it, he prefers a light Tube ; tho' it ought never to be less than one Twelfth of an Inch thick, because of the Danger of breaking it by the Friction.

The Tube, before it is rubbed, should be always made dry and warm, which may be done by laying it before the Fire. One Thing more he remarks, *viz.* That Glass Tubes, exactly of the same Dimensions, made at the same Time, and with the same Materials, vary considerably with regard to their Fitness for electrical Purposes. Clear and dry Air, with some Degree of Cold, is most eligible, tho' he has succeeded in the greatest Fogs, but with more Difficulty.

He observes, that altho' non-electrick Bodies made electrical, lose almost all that Electricity by coming either within or near the Contact of *Non-electricks* not made electrical ; it happens otherwise with regard to *Electricks per se*, when excited by rubbing, patting, &c. because from the rubbed Tube he can sometimes procure five or six Flashes from different Parts, as tho' the Tube of two Foot long, instead of being one continued Cylinder, consisted of five or six separate Segments of Cylinders, each of which gave out its Electricity at a different Explosion. The Knowledge of this Theorem is of the utmost Consequence towards the Success of electrical Experiments ; inasmuch as you must endeavour, by all possible Means, to collect the Whole of this Fire at the same Time ; or to make the Flashes follow each other so fast, as that a second may be visible before the first is extinguished. When you transmit the electrical Fire along a Sword or other Instrument, whose Point is sharp, it often appears as a Number of disseminated Sparks, like wet Gunpowder or *Wild-fire* ; but if the Instrument has no Point, you generally perceive a pure bright Flame, like what is vulgarly called the *Blue-Ball*, which gives the Appearance of Stars to fired Rockets.

He calls *Electricks per se*, or originally-*Electricks*, those Bodies, in which an attractive Power towards light Substances is easily excited by Friction ; such as Glass, Amber, Sulphur, Sealing-wax, and most dry Parts of Animals, as Silk, Hair, and such like : And *Non-electricks*, or Conductors of Electricity, those Bodies, in which the above Property is not at all, or very slightly per-

ceptible ; such as Wood, Animals, living or dead, Metals and vegetable Substances.

A He suspended a Poker in silk Lines, at the Handle of which he hung several little Bundles of white Thread, the Extremities of which were about a Foot at right Angles from the Poker. Among these Threads, which were all attracted by the rubbed Tube, he excited the greatest electrical Fire he was capable, whilst an Assistant near the End of the Poker, held in his Hand a Spoon, in which were the warm Spirits. Thus the Thread communicated the Electricity to the Poker, and the Spirit was fired at the other End. It must be observed in this Experiment, that the Spoon

B with the Spirit must not touch the Poker ; if it does, the Electricity, without any Flashing, is communicated to the Spoon, and to the Assistant in whose Hand it is held, and so is lost in the Floor. By these Means he fired several Times not only the aetherial Liquor or Phlogiston of *Prohentius* and rectified Spirit of Wine, but even

C common proof Spirit.

D He afterwards says, he fired the Spirit of Wine four Times from the Poker as before, three Times from the Finger of a Person electrified, standing upon a Cake of Wax, and once from the Finger of a second Person standing upon Wax, communicating with the first by Means of a walking Cane held between their Arms extended. The horizontal Distance in this Case between the Glass Tube and the Spirit was at least ten Feet.

E At another Time, the Spirits in the Spoon, placed as before, were fired by the Approach of the Finger of a Person not electrify'd. This he calls firing the Spirits by the repulsive Power of Electricity, and

F the other by the attractive. He says, he can at Pleasure fire Gunpowder, and even discharge a Musket, by the Power of Electricity, when the Gunpowder has been ground with a little Camphor, or with a few Drops of some inflammable chemical Oil ; but not Gunpowder alone, as its Vapours are not inflammable, and it is incapable of being fired by Flame, unless the Sulphur in its Composition be nearly in the State of Accension, or almost melted.—*Many other curious Observations and Experiments in Electricity are related by this ingenious Gentleman, in the above-mentioned Treatise : Of which we shall insert the following.*

G If a Number of Pieces of finely spun Glass cut to about an Inch in Length, little Bits of fine Wire of the same Length of what Metal you please, and small Cork Balls, are either put all together, or each by themselves, into a dry Pewter Plate, or upon a Piece of polished Metal, they make

in the following Manner a very odd and surprizing Appearance. Let a Man, standing upon electrical Cakes, hold this Plate in his Hand, with the Bits of Glass, Wire, &c. detached from each other, as much as conveniently may be; when he is electrified, let him cause a Person standing upon the Ground to bring another Plate, his Hand, or any other non-Electrick, exactly over the Plate containing these Bodies. When his Hand, &c. is about eight Inches over them, let him bring it down gently: As it comes near, in proportion to the Strength of the Electricity, he will observe the Bits of Glass first raise themselves upright, and then, if he brings his Hand nearer, dart directly up, and stick to it without snapping. The Bits of Wire will fly up likewise, and, as they come near the Hand, snap aloud; you feel a smart Stroke, and see the Fire arising from them to the Hand at every Stroke; each of these, as soon as they have discharged their Fire, falls down again upon the Plate. The Cork Balls also fly up and strike your Hand, but fall again directly. You have a constant Succession of these Appearances as long as you continue to electrify the Man in whose Hand the Plate is held; but if you touch any Part either of the Man or Plate, the Pieces of Glass, which before were upon their Ends, immediately fall down.

The Manner of making the Experiments in Electricity is related in all the Treatises on that Subject, and is so interwoven with the Experiments themselves that there is no separating them: Whoever, therefore, would make himself Master of this Part of Knowledge, must read these Pieces, or attend a Course of Experiments for that Purpose; our Business being only to give some of the chief Phenomena, and not a System of Electricity, which would be quite foreign to the Nature of our Undertaking. For the present then, what we have said may suffice; only we shall add a Passage or two, relative to this Subject, from a Pamphlet entitled, A philosophicall Enquiry into the Properties of ELECTRICITY.

THE great Mr. Boyle has observed, that Animal Substances are sometimes found to be Electricks *per se*, and to this Purpose, produces the following Fact. False Locks of Hair which are worn by some Persons, will be attracted by their Skin: "Of this, says our Author, I had a Proof in such Locks worn by two very fair Ladies: For at some Times I observed that they could not keep their Locks from flying to their Cheeks, and (though neither of them made any Use, or had any need of Painting) from sticking there. When one of these Beauties first shewed me this Experi-

ment, I turn'd it into a complimental Rillery, as suspecting there might be some Trick in it, tho' I after saw the same happen to other Locks too. But as she is no ordinary Virtuosa, she very ingenuously removed my Suspicions, and, as I requested, gave me Leave to satisfy myself further by desiring her to hold her warm Hand at a convenient Distance from one of these Locks taken off and held in the Air. For as soon as she did this, the lower End of the Lock, which was free, applied itself presently to her Hand: Which seemed the more strange, because so a great Multitude of Hair would not have been easily attracted by an ordinary electrical Body, that had not been considerably large, or extraordinarily vigorous." Lord Bacon observes to this Effect, "That a thin faint Light is sometimes observed to hover over the Hair of certain Persons Heads, as it were a dying Flame. Something of this happened to *Lucius Martius in Spain*. In the same Way some Persons Wearing Apparel shines as they put them off, whether from the Sweat of the Body, or from the Ingredients of the Colour which tinge them."

Electricks violently agitated emit Light, and shine; and this Emission is perform'd by the vibrating Motion of its Parts; and, as the great Sir Isaac Newton observes, "Do not all Bodies which abound with terrestrial Parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit Light as often as these Parts are sufficiently agitated, whether that Agitation be made by Heat, or by Friction, or Percussion, or Putrifaction, or by any vital Motion, or any other Cause? As for Instance, Sea-Water in a raging Storm, Quicksilver agitated in *Vacuo*, the Back of a Cat, or Neck of a Horse, obliquely struck or rubbed in a dark Place; Wood, Flesh, and Fish, while they putrify; Vapours arising from putrified Waters, usually called *Ignis satui*; Stacks of moist Hay or Corn growing hot by Fermentation; Glow-worms, and the Eyes of some Animals, by vital Motions; the vulgar Phosphorus agitated by the Attrition of any Body, or by the Acid of the Air; Amber, and some Diamonds, by striking, pressing, or rubbing them. So also a Globe of Glass, about eight or ten Inches in Diameter, being put into a Frame where it may be swiftly turned round its Axis, will, in turning, shine where it rubs against the Palm of the Hand apply'd to it: And if at the same Time a Piece of white Paper, or white Cloth, or the End of one's Finger, be held at the Distance of about a quarter of Inch, or half an Inch, from that Part of the Glass where it is most in Motion, the electrick Vapour, which is excited by the Friction of the Glass against the

the Hand, will, by dashing against the white Paper, Cloth, or Finger, appear lucid, like a Glow-worm, and in rushing out of the Glass, will sometimes push against the Finger so as to be felt."

ADDRESS of the General Convention of Royal Burrows in Scotland.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

Most gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Convention of Royal Burrows in Scotland, with Pleasure embrace this first Opportunity, at their stated annual Meeting, of expressing the Overflowings of Gratitude for your Majesty's paternal Care, in appointing a Royal Commander to animate the Troops, and lead them on to Victory. No sooner did a young Hero of your illustrious House appear at the Head of the Army, than the Rebels, struck with a Panick, exchanged their vain Hopes of Success for a precipitate Flight, while every true Friend to Religion, Liberty, and their Country, felt inexpressible Joy resulting from the near Prospect of having all that is valuable, as Men and Members of Society, secured to them under the auspicious Reign of the best of Princes.

The inestimable Blessings procured to Great Britain by the happy Revolution, and inviolably maintained by the illustrious Sovereigns of your August House, make your faithful State of Burrows, with double Joy, unite with the general Voice of the Nation, in expressing our most sincere and hearty Congratulations to your sacred Majesty, on the late glorious Victory, gained by his Royal Highness the Duke, over the Pretender's Son and his deluded Followers, who, insensible of the Happiness of a mild Administration, aimed at exchanging Liberty, and a Government by Laws, for Slavery and arbitrary Power.

The happy Effects of this Victory, the Rebellion being now entirely suppressed, are sensibly felt by the State of Burrows, who suffered severely during this unnatural Rebellion; but with Peace and Tranquillity, Trade and Commerce cannot fail to revive; and while the Industrious quietly enjoy the Fruits of their Labour, we are persuaded every loyal Subject will be sensible of your Majesty's Royal and Fatherly Care of this Part of your united Kingdom; and that the State of Burrows will ever look on themselves as bound by the most sacred Ties of Gratitude to support your Majesty, to the utmost of their Power, against foreign and domestick Foes, till, by Divine Assistance, you triumph over both,

and not only secure the Trade and Happiness of Great Britain, but prove the Protector of the Protestant Interest, and Liberties of Europe.

Sign'd in Presence, and by Appointment of the General Convention of Royal Burrows.

A *Edinburgh, July 2, 1746.* AND. COCHRANE, Preses.

Westminster Journal, July 12 and 19.

How to improve the happy SUPPRESSION of the REBELLION.

B WHILE Justice is proceeding to take her Course against Offenders, it cannot but be most seasonable to provide against future Offences.

There was indeed no Cause but in the Wickedness of some, and the mistaken Attachments of others, for the late unnatural and wasteful Scene of Rebellion and Bloodshed, that open'd, and was too long protracted among us: It was therefore with equal Propriety and Elegance called *unprovoked*, by him whose Deeds have given a Weight and Dignity to all his Expressions. *

— But something, it must be acknowledg'd, there has been amiss; something that gave just Occasion of Complaint to all the well-minded, who long'd to see that Perfection in our Establishment it is capable of receiving; and which therefore serv'd for a Pretence to the evil-disposed, who sought to make themselves great in the Subversion of that Establishment.

That there is a Family who claim a Right to trample on our present Constitution, and lord it over this Land, as their Inheritance derived from God; that there are some among us weak enough to acknowledge this absurd Claim, and hazard their own Lives and Fortunes in asserting it when a fair Opportunity offers; are both Facts that in the present Age have never been disputed.— But it is likewise beyond a Doubt with me, that neither would the former have attempted again to bring their imaginary Claim to an Issue, nor the latter have thought the Opportunity so fair as to declare themselves openly in that abjur'd Cause, if they had not founded their Hopes in some Provocations, presumed to be given to the People; Provocations, that would have exasperated all the Giddy and Rash to overthrow the Basis of their present Security, upon the airy Promise of having a more beautiful Column erected out of its Ruins.

Thanks to Providence, they were disappointed! Effectual Means were found to settle the Unsteady, to make the before Thoughtless pause and reflect, and to cement

* See his Royal Highness the Duke's Letter to the Earl of Leven, p. 339.

cement an Harmony, of which History can scarce furnish an Example. But this was what our Enemies did not suspect: It was an Obstruction to their Plan, greater than they could at the Beginning foresee.—A Plan we must allow them, and that the Foundation of it was as deeply laid as I have suggested, or we cannot permit them to have acted upon any Principles of Common Sense and Reason: If we deny that the Rebels had any Policy, our own must appear very shallow: We must record our late Fears and Alarms as ridiculous, if we now maintain that there was no real Danger.

But this Danger, as I all along taught, was great only in Proportion as our Apprehensions of it were small. Real it was while we were liable to be surprized; and to surprize us was the Busines intended. To make a Party by seducing the Weak, that might of a sudden, before Consequences came to be thought of, be powerful enough to overcome and subdue those of sounder Understanding: This was the Scheme of the late Rebellion; these were the Considerations that at one Time made it formidable.

It was at this Time, if ever, that the Liberty of the Press was the great Palladium of our other Liberties. All who made use of it, except those who had engag'd to be the Engines of its Destruction, turn'd it to awaken a too secure and drowsy People. They accomplish'd their Design, as soon appear'd in the Spirit of Zeal and Loyalty that was every where diffused. Men in Place may treat the Writers for the Constitution as silly Geese; but it is now plain, to all who impartially reflect upon what has pass'd within the last 12 Months, that their Cackling greatly contributed to save our devoted Capitol. Tho' one of the least, I had the Honour to be one of the first that lift'd up my Voice upon this pressing Occasion.

As I presume therefore to claim some Merit in the removing our great national Offence, have I not a Right to offer my Opinion concerning the best Means of preventing the like for the future?

The Liberty of the Press I would not at this Time suppose to be in Danger, immediately after the Advantage of it has been so fully experienced: And what more noble Use can be made of this Liberty than in applying it to meliorate our Constitution, and promote our Happiness as a People?

Now the Happiness of Communities, as well as Individuals, has been by the wisest Men always placed in Honesty of Principle, and Integrity of Manners. The less Deviation we are conscious of from these, the less Ground will our Enemies have to

reproach our Conduct, and the less Temptation to disturb our Tranquillity. These are the Sineas that give Union and Strength, the Consequences of which are Dignity and Reputation.

Then be expatiates on the Topics of septennial Parliaments, Placemen and Pensioners, Bribery and Corruption, splitting of Offices and Employment, &c. and concludes thus:

This, upon the Whole, seems to me obvious, *viz.* That the Strength, Stability, and Harmony design'd in our Constitution, can never be compleated but by *universal Honesty*.—When the Candidate puts his Choice upon his Merit, and the good Opinion of his Electors; when the Constituted *B* represents truly his Constituents, without Views of Advantage to himself; when the Martial Man has at Heart only the *Honor of his Country*, and will not betray it to win the Wealth of *India*; when the acting Place-Man seeks only the *Wages* due to his Service, and the honorary Place-Man serves more to *grace the Court* than to prey upon the Country; when the Shepherds of the Gospel shall be more industrious to feed their Flocks than eager and cunning to fleece them, more earnest after the Joys of Heaven than the Honours and Advantages of Earth; then, *my Country!* shalt thou be indeed a happy Land, and the Wisdom of thy ancient Sons shall appear in the Prosperity of the Generation then existing.

Craftsman, July 19, N^o 1047.

Altho' there seems to be too much Reason for the following Exclamation against the Degeneracy of the Age, yet we hope Things are not quite so bad as bare represented.

*A*LMOST all Degrees of Men amongst us are become venal: Money is esteemed by them the *finis quia non* of Life; and this Christian Land may, without a Figure in Speech, be said to become Idolaters to it. *Money* is an inferior God worshipped by them, in order to come to the superior Deity, *Pleasure*; for the Lust of Gain seems to be founded here on the excessive Love of sensual Delights. *Circe* is the Goddess of every great City, Town, and Village; and *Misera* has so few Votaries, that it is thought she will entirely leave the Land. As without *Bacchus* and *Ceres*, *Venus* fibbers, the Endeavours of all are to procure Materials for the Purchase of Delights; and as *Money* will effectually procure them, the Eloquence of the Orator, the Sagacity of the Statesman, and the Religion of some of the Clergy, are often expo'd to Sale; and, what is melancholy to the Consideration of a delicate Lover, *Beauty* has her Price.

Christianity

Christianity is the Religion professed by the English, but *Epicurism* that which is practised: Parties of Pleasure are the chief Studies of both Sexes, and of almost every Rank of People. Persons of the first Quality are known to pay their just Debts but grudgingly, and at the same Time are profuse in their Expences to purchase Pleasure: The Artificer and Tradesman are seen in all publick and expensive Places; Wives and Daughters are carried to them as to the Schools in which they are to form their Manners. Acts of Benevolence are confined to the illustrious Few; and he that subscribes largely to an Opera, is backward to promote any Work of Learning, or to give the smallest Pittance to an Object of Charity; the Tears of the Widow and Cries of the Orphan make no Impression in their Breasts, which have no Room for any Sensations but those of Pleasure.

In arbitrary Governments Men become rapacious and covetous of Riches, for the Sake of hoarding them, from the Danger of being wealthy under a despotic Prince; but here they are sanguine after Money, and will do that for it which would stagger the Belief of a *Zeno*, or an *Aristides*, only to squander it away in Diversions beneath the Dignity of Humanity: For which Reason, those Persons among Tradesmen, Artificers, and Projectors, who administer to the Luxuries of Life, stand a fairer Chance of raising a large Fortune, than those who employ themselves in supplying us with what only is necessary for our Well-Being. The Taste of Pleasure, or rather the Propensity to Luxury and Extravagance, prevails among the most ordinary Mechanicks as much as among the Noblesse; and the Savings of almost all of them are expended in their Debauches, which they mislead Parties of Pleasure: Tho' I say their Savings are thus expended, I may go farther and say, that they spend, in their idle Diversions, more than their Savings; they spend what they should pay their Landlords, what they should pay the several Tradesmen with whom they deal, and the Merchant; and, what ought to be the Subject of their most serious Consideration, they spend what they ought to lay up for their Children, to preserve them from Beggery and Want, when they are gone. These are the Sources of so many Miseries as we daily see in Families, these the Causes of the Distresses of many Widows and Orphans; these Extravagancies fill our Jails; and these are the Occasion of the Votes of Freeholders, Citizens, and Burkes, being at the Service of the highest Bidder at Elections of Members of Parliament.

I am perswaded, that many Men, after a short Habit of Contemplation, look with

Abhorrence on what they once took great Delight in, and into which they were led by a too eager Indulgence of the first Motions of their Mind to Pleasure: Men therefore of all Degrees should consider how the Pursuit of unnecessary Delights subjects them to Want, how Want subjects them to Bribery and Corruption, and how Bribery and Corruption sap the Constitution of the Land; after which, if they continue to sin against the Conviction of their Minds, to the Ruin of themselves and their Posterity, they are guilty of an Offence, which, in my Opinion, no Penitence can wash away.

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The following remarkable CASE, from Lancaster, deserves to be inserted.

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ONE John Myerscough, of Tealand, had, for three Months, voided a great Number of Insects, much like Caterpillars, only they have hard red Heads; and thro' a Magnifying-Glass appear hairy all over, even to the Mouth, which seems forked; they are of a dark brown Colour, with a greenish Cast upon the Body, and legg'd like Caterpillars. The Man had a great Pain always upon one Side of his Stomach, and still vomited after his first Sleep in the Night; but tho' he could see such Worms in the Morning upon the Room-Floor, yet he could not believe he vomited them, till vomiting lately in the Day-time, he was undeceived; for he saw them come up alive; upon which he apply'd to Dr. Bracken of Lancaster, and upon his taking some proper Medicines, he voided by Stool a great many dead Insects, like those above-mentioned, and is now freed from his former Pain. As this is an uncommon Case, (there being only three Sorts of Worms met with in human Bodies, viz. the round Worm, small at both Ends; the broad Worm, divided all its Length, with cross Knots, and sometimes 9 or 10 Feet long; and the small Worms, called *Ascarides*, which mostly affect the Rectum) it is said, the Doctor designs to send the Insects which this Man vomited, to some of the Royal Society, with a full Relation of the Particulars.

The following, by Advice from Utrecht, is said to be the Substance of the Answer given to his Britannick Majesty, by Messieurs Boetzelaer and Hop, their High Mightinesses Ministers at the Court of London, viz.

THAT being so strictly allied by Ties to the Crown of Great Britain, and interesting themselves so strongly in the

the Preservation of his Majesty's lawful Government, as well as in the Maintenance of the Religion, Liberty, and Tranquillity of his Kingdoms, every Attempt to disturb them could not but afflict their High Mightinesses to the last Degree: That their Aversion to such Attempts being known, they could not bear that a Person, invested with the Character of their Ambassador, should take the Liberty to intercede, or support the Intercessions in favour of Rebels: That M. *Van Hoey* should have considered, that the Intercession of the Court of *France*, in this Case, must naturally prove more prejudicial than advantageous, since his *Britannick* Majesty, if he had been inclined to shew Mercy, would have done it of his own proper Motion, and not at the Intercession of a Power with whom he is at open War, and who, under Cover of that Circumstance, had supported the Rebellion; and that therefore M. *Van Hoey* might fairly have excused himself from taking upon him to transmit M. *d'Argenson's* Letter. But as this Minister had pursued an opposite Conduct, their High Mightinesses declare, that they disapprove it entirely; that they disavow it; and that willing to put an End to the Discontent, which such a Proceeding had caused in the Court of *Great Britain*, and desiring to give the signal Satisfaction which that Court had demanded upon this Occasion, they had sent Orders to M. *Van Hoey* to write a polite and decent Letter to the Duke of *Newcastle*, drawn up with so much Circumspection, and in such Terms, that his *Britannick* Majesty might have Room to be satisfied with the Reparation of such a Fault: And that their High Mightinesses had commanded him, at the same Time, carefully to avoid, for the future, the giving any just Subject of Scandal or Discontent to the Allies of the Republick. (See p. 343.)

ACCOUNT of the TRIALS of the LANCASHIRE REBELS at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark. (See p. 315.)

THURSDAY, July 3, the Court for trying the Rebels met at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, according to their Adjournment, when the Prisoners were all arraigned, three of whom pleaded Guilty, viz. *James Gad*, and *Alexander Abernethy*, Captains in the Duke of *Perth's* Regiment, and *Thomas Furnival*, Lieutenant in the *Manchester* Regiment: On being informed that their Trials would come on the Monday following, they desired a longer Time, alledging, that the most material of their Witnesses lived in *Scotland* and *Lancashire*,

and could not possibly hear of it; whereupon the Court adjourned till next Day in the Morning, when the Prisoners were again brought to the Bar, and acquainted, that, (upon their Request for Time to produce Witnesses) they should be allowed till the 15th Instant.

Accordingly, on Tuesday the 15th, came on at the Court House at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, the Trials of the Lancashire Rebels, taken in the late Rebellion, when one of them, viz. *Francis Tostenby*, Governor of the Town of *Carlisle*, and Colonel of the *Manchester* Regiment for the Rebels, was the first called to the Bar, and after a Trial of five Hours, was found Guilty of High Treason: It appeared by the Evidence on the Trial, that the Prisoner entered into the *French* King's Service in 1728, and had been in *England* some Years since. When the Trial was over, the Prisoner convicted (with the others that were brought to the Court-House) were carried in two Coaches, attended by a Party of Guards, to the New Jail, and put into the condemn'd Room. The Evidences for the King were *Roger M'Donald*, *Samuel Maddox*, *Austin Coleman*, Capt. *Carrey*, Capt. *Craig*, Capt. *Nye*, Tho. *Craig*, and Mr. *Davidson*.

DOn Wednesday, the 16th, the Court sat again, pursuant to their Adjournment, when the following Persons were tried and found Guilty of High Treason, viz. *George Fletcher*, Capt. in the *Manchester* Regiment; *Thomas Chadwick*, Lieutenant in ditto; and *William Battagh*, Ensign in ditto. They endeavoured to prove that they were forced into the Rebellion; but it plainly appeared, by Mr. *Maddox*, the principal Evidence, and others, that they voluntarily, and without any Compulsion, joined the *Scotch* Rebel Army at *Manchester*, that they wore white Cockades, Sashes, &c. and marched as Officers from that Place to *Derby*, and from thence (on hearing of the Duke of *Cumberland's* Approach) to *Carlisle*, where they regularly kept Guard, and attended the Councils of War held there, for defending the Place against his Majesty's Forces, &c. The Judges were Lord Chief Justice *Le*, Mr. Justice *Wright*, and Mr. Baron *Reynolds*. Council for the King, Mr. Attorney General, Sir *John Strange*, and Sir *Richard Lloyd*: And for the Prisoners, Mr. Serjeant *Wynne*, and Mr. *Parrot*.

GOn Thursday, the 17th, *Christopher Taylor*, an Ensign in the *Manchester* Regiment, and but 17 Years old, who pleaded Not Guilty on his first Arraignment, was brought to the Bar, where he desired to retract his former Plea, which the Court was pleased to admit, and he pleaded Guilty, and desired to be recommended to his Majesty's Mercy. After

After which, the three following Persons were tried, and found Guilty of High Treason, viz. *James Dawson*, Captain in the *Manchester Regiment*; *Thomas Deacon*, Captain in ditto; and *John Barwick*, Captain in ditto. *John Hunter*, Ensign in ditto, was tried and acquitted; it being plainly proved, that he was forced into the Rebellion; that he endeavoured to make his Escape from them, and was followed 11 Miles and obliged to return, being threatened with Death if he refused. The Judges were, *Sir John Willes*, Knt. Chief Justice in the Common Pleas, *Sir Thomas Abney*, Knt. and *Sir Michael Foster*, Knt. Council for the King, *Mr. Attorney General*, *Mr. Solicitor General*, and the *Hon. Mr. Yorke*: And for the Prisoners, *Sergeant Wynne*, *Mr. Clayton*, and *Mr. Parrot*.

Friday the 18th, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, *Mr. Justice Wright*, and *Mr. Baron Clive*, came into the Court, attended by the proper Officers, and Proclamation being made, they proceeded on the Trials of the Rebel Prisoners; when *Andrew Blood* being set to the Bar, he begg'd Leave to retract his former Plea, which being granted, he pleaded Guilty to the Indictment preferr'd against him. After which the five following Persons were tried and found Guilty of High Treason, viz. *John Saunderson*, first Captain in the *Manchester Regiment*; *Thomas Syddall*, a Captain in the said Regiment; *James Wilday*, Ensign in ditto; *Charles Deacon*, (whose elder Brother was convicted on *Thursday*) Ensign in ditto; and *David Morgan*, of *Monmouth*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, whom the Witnesses for the Crown call'd the Pretender's Council.

Morgan excepted to a great Number of the Jury, and made a very long Harangue to the Court, in regard to his Innocence; but several Acts of High Treason were plainly proved against him by six Witnesses (five of whom were not concerned in the Rebellion) to the Satisfaction of the Jury, who found him Guilty without going out of the Court.

All the Officers of the *Manchester Regiment* being tried, soon after the Court broke up, all those found Guilty received Notice in Writing, from the Prosecutor for the Crown, that they were to receive Sentence of Death on *Tuesday* next; and to come prepared, if they had any Thing to move in Arrest of Judgment.

Accordingly, on *Tuesday*, the 22d, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, *Sir Martin Wright*, *Sir Michael Foster*, *Sir Thomas Reynolds*, *Sir Thomas Abney*, and *Mr. Baron Clive*, went in Procession to the Court-House on *St. Margaret's Hill*, and passed Sentence on the following seventeen,

July, 1746.

viz. *Francis Townley*, Colonel of the *Manchester Regiment*, and Governor of *Carlisle*, who spoke a considerable Time; *Alexander Abernethy*, *Thomas Furnival*, *James Cadd*, *George Fletcher*, *Thomas Chadwick*, *William Battagk*, *James Dawson*, who also addressed himself for some Time to the Court; *Thomas Deacon*, *John Barwick*, *Andrew Blood*, *Christopher Taylor*, *John Saunderson*, *Thomas Syddall*, *Charles Deacon*, *James Wilday*, and *David Morgan*. — Their Sentence was to be Drawn, Hang'd, and Quarter'd; and they in general desired to be recommended to his Majesty's Mercy.

B ORDERS relating to the TRIALS of the three LORDS.

From the London Gazette.

Die Veneris, 27 Junii, 1746.

C **T**HE House of Lords having this Day appointed *William Earl of Kilmarnock* to be tried on *Monday* the 28th Day of *July* next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, upon the Bill of Indictment for High Treason found against him; and *George Earl of Cromarty* to be tried on the same Day, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, on the Bill of Indictment for High Treason found against him; and *Arthur Lord Balmerino* to be tried on the same Day, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, upon the Bill of Indictment for High Treason found against him: It is therefore ordered, That every Peer who has a Right to sit and vote in Parliament, do appear at and attend the said Trials.

Ordered, That this Order be affixed on the Door of this House, and of *Westminster-Hall*, and also be printed and published in the *London Gazette*, at least twenty Days before the said Trials.

ASHLEY COWPER, Cler' Parliamentar.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, July 5. The King has been pleased to order a Commission to be passed under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for constituting and appointing the Right Hon. *Philip Lord Hardwicke*, Baron of Hardwicke, Chancellor of Great Britain, to be High Steward of Great Britain, for the Trying of *William Earl of Kilmarnock*, *George Earl of Cromarty*, and *Arthur Lord Balmerino*, upon several Indictments of High Treason, found against them by the Grand Jury of the County of Surrey.

From the London Gazette.

Die Martis, 8 Julii, 1746.

Whereas *Monday* the 28th of *July* inst. is appointed by the House of Lords for the Trials

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Trials of *William Earl of Kilmarnock*, *George Earl of Cromarty*, and *Arthur Lord Balmerino*, upon the respective Bills of Indictment for High Treason found against them: It is ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that all the Lords who shall attend the said Trials, do attend the House to take the Oaths in order to their Sitting and Voting upon such Trials, on the *Thursday* and *Friday* next preceding the Day appointed for the said Trials.

Ordered, That this Order be printed and published in the *London Gazette*.

ASHLEY COWPER, Cler' Parliamentor.

The Rebellion being happily suppressed, the Accounts from Scotland this Month, in the London Gazette, were but short, and these concerning the Taking or Surrendering of some of the Chiefs, as follows. (See p. 304.)

From the London Gazette, July 5.

Edinburgh, June 21. UPON Information, that *John Murray*, of *Broughton*, late Secretary to the Pretender's Son, had on Friday Night dined at *Kilbucco*, and had that Night gone to the House of *Mr. Hunter*, of *Polmood*, who married *Mr. Murray's* Sister; *John Smith*, Serjeant in *St. George's Dragoons*, with 7 private Men, then under his Command at *Broughton*, was ordered thither with a Guide; and Yesterday, at 3 o'Clock in the Morning, he seized *Mr. Murray* at the House of *Polmood*, and the same Day he was brought before the Lord Justice Clerk, and was committed close Prisoner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*. Upon his Examination, he declared, that the Pretender's Son, with *Sullivan* and *O'Neal*, both *Irish*, and no other Person in Company, did, about four Days after the Battle of *Culloden*, go off from *Moidart* in an open Boat, in order to get on board a Ship; but that he, *Murray*, being at that Time indisposed, was not able to go with them. The said *Murray* had been mostly with *Lochiel*, and his Uncle *Major Kennedy*, and his Brother, in a starving Way, lying on the Sides of Hills all Day, and travelling or wandering all Night, with Scouts at a Mile, or Half a Mile's Distance, never daring to stay two Nights in a Place. *Lochiel* was very ill, wounded in the Heel, and obliged to use a Horse; and he, *Murray*, unable to bear Fatigue and Want any longer, crossed the Hill without a Servant, and came by *Mansekb* to the Place where he was taken.

From the London Gazette, July 8.

Fort-Augustus, June 23. A Detachment of the Garrison of *Fort William*, commanded by *Capt. Millar*, which his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* had sent on board

the *Furnace* and *Terror* Sloops to make Descents on the Coasts of *Knoidart* and *Acaig*, in one of those Descents got Intelligence of the Lord *Loquat*, and after three Days Search, had the good Fortune to find him in a hollow Tree. He is now in Custody here. (See p. 339, &c.)

From the London Gazette, July 12.

Fort-Augustus, July 2. Yesterday was brought hither Prisoner, *Hugh Fraser*, Chief Secretary to the Lord *Loquat*, by a Party of *Kingston's Horse*, which was sent in Search after him.

From the London Gazette, July 19.

Edinburgh, July 12. Yesterday the Earl of *Kellie* (one of those attainted for High Treason, see p. 247) surrendered himself to the Lord Justice Clerk, and was committed Prisoner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*. He saw'd his Attainder by one Day. (See the A, p. 313.)

To these Accounts, we shall add the following Extract of a private Letter from *Fort Augustus*, dated July 15. We have at present no more than 5 Men per Company encamped here. The rest, to the Number of 2000, are marched in 16 Corps, to hunt out the young Pretender. They are commanded by Gen. *Campbell*, Col. *Fitzwilliams*, Col. *Conway*, Col. *Hudson*, &c. We have about 300 Scouts posted between this Place and *Fort William*; so that nothing can stir without our having immediate Notice. It is currently reported, and universally believed, that the Pretender has gone about for some Time, disguis'd in Woman's Cloaths.

The following Computation of the FRENCH FISHERY will plainly shew the IMPORTANCE of CAPE BRETON to this Nation.

*FROM the Gut of *Gaspe*, down along-shore to *Louisburg*, and from thence to the North-East Part of *Cape Breton*, there were yearly employ'd at least 500 Shallops. And these required at Sea and on Shore 5 Men each; which amount to 2500 Men: And 60 Brigantines, Schooners, and Sloops, each of 15 Men, make 900 Men more: Which together make 3400 Men. Allow these 500 Shallops to catch 300 Quintals of Fish each in the Summer Season, and the Whole is 150,000 Quintals: And the 60 Brigs, Schooners, &c. each 600 Quintals, which make 36,000 more. So that there is made at *Cape Breton* annually of Fish 186,000 Quintals.*

Now, to carry this Fish to Europe, to Market, there must be employ'd 93 Sail of Ships, of the Burthen of 2000 Quintals each, one with the other; and each of those

• A Quintal is one hundred Weight.

these Ships have at least 20 Men, which are 1860 Seamen. And these, added to the 3400 Fishermen above, make 5260 Men, employ'd at *Cape Breton* only in the Fishery.

At *Gaspay*, *Quadre*, and other Harbours, mentioned in the following Estimation, there are 6 Ships yearly, which, as they come out from *France* mean'd to catch their own Cargoes in Shallops, which they haul up and leave in the Country every Winter, till they return the next Spring, one with another may be allow'd 60 Hands. And, it has always been allow'd, from *St. Malo's* and *Graville*, they have at least 300 Sail of these Ships in this Fishery, that fish at *Petit Norde*, *Fisbante*, *Belle-Isle*, and the *Gulph*; which will, all computed as above (allowing those Ships, that so come out to make their own Voyages, to carry each 3000 Quintals) be as follows.

	Ships.	Men.	Quintals.
At <i>Cape Breton</i>	93	5260	186,000
At <i>Gaspay</i>	6	360	18,000
At <i>Quadre</i>	6	360	18,000
At <i>Port en Basque</i>	6	360	18,000
At <i>Le Fais Isles</i>	3	180	9,000
<i>St. Malo's</i> Men	300	18,000	900,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	414	24,520	1,149,000

Here it may be objected, that of the 300 Ships above from *St. Malo's* (which they insist upon) some of them are some of those Ships above reckoned at *Gaspay*, *Quadre*, &c. Which is well known to be so.

— But then, no Regard is here had to the Ships so employ'd from *St. Juan de Luz*, *Bayonne*, *Nantz*, *Havre de Grace*, &c. which go annually into these Parts on the same Voyage; which are a great many more in Number than those 21 Ships above; and would, could an exact List be had, much swell the Account.

Besides all these, there have been constantly from the River *Sendre*, *Olune*, *Poitiers*, *Havre*, &c. 150 Ships at least, the French say 200 Sail, employ'd in the *Mud Fishery*, or *Mort Velt* (as they call it) from 16 to 20 Men each: Which carry home, upon an Average, from 22,000 to 30,000 Fish in Number; which make, on the most moderate Estimate, 150 Sail of Ships: And, on a Medium, 20 Men each, are 3000 Men, and in the whole, 3,900,000 Fishes in Tale. These Ships are fitted out in *France* for their Voyages on the *Banks*, and there tarry till they are laden; unless they meet with any Accident or Disturbance, in which Case they resort to *Cape Breton* (for Shelter and Supplies); and from thence home to *France*. And it was thus,

frequent for them, when they had made their Voyages, to go into *Cape Breton*, for Water especially, as they had no other Port.

In regard to the Value of this Branch of Trade, it is necessary here to observe, that there is hereby produced a large Quantity of Train Oil; which *France* has always an immediate Demand for at home, for their Woollen Manufactures, Lights, &c. And with which also their Sugar-Colonies, that cannot do without it, are yearly supplied. It is certainly well known, that they either do, or may at least, make 1 Hogshead of 60 Gallons of Oil, clear drawn off from the Blubber, out of every hundred Quintals of Fish. And this, out of the Quantity of Fish beforementioned, will produce 11,490 Hogsheads of Oil. And allowing that 4000 Fishes in Number are equal to 100 Quintals, when cured, then the 3,900,000 Mud Fish, by the same Rule, will yield 975 Hogsheads of Oil. Which added to the other, make 12,465 Hogsheads of Train Oil, which are equal to 3116 Tons and a Quarter.

Now, let the 1,149,000 Quintals of Fish be valued only at 10s. Sterling per Quintal, the Prime Cost usually at *Newfoundland*, and it is worth

And, to this, allow 3s. Sterling Freight per Quintal of it, in English Bottoms, to Market

And then the Fish only is worth 746,350 00

And let the 3116 and qr. Tons of Oil be valued at 18l. Sterling per Ton, the Amount of it is.

As to the Mud-Fish, it is generally sold in *France* at 1000 Livres per 1000 Fish; and then at 11d. Sterling per Livre, their Value is

And thus it appears, that one Year's Fishery of the French only is worth, Sterling

Which great Branch of Trade, in a Manner, depends entirely on their Possession of the Island of *Cape Breton*, as it is impossible to carry it on without some convenient Harbour of Strength, &c. to supply, support, and protect it; and is now with us to determine whether they shall enjoy it or not.

[Continued from p. 307.]

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

- THE Virgin de Guardia, the Virgin Misericordia, and the Prudenza, all from Smyrna, for Marseilles, taken by the Diamond and Leostaff Men of War.
- A French Privateer of 10 Guns and 70 Men, brought into Plymouth by the Maidstone Man of War.
- The Young Johannes, Hester, from Bourdeaux for Ostend, brought into Dover by the Eagle Privateer.
- A Neapolitan Vessel, from Salonica for Marseilles, taken by the Pearl Privateer.
- The Larkeeta of Cherburg, a Privateer of 4 Carriage, 10 Swivel Guns, and 48 Men, taken by the Jamaica Sloop of War, Capt. Webb, and brought into Weymouth.
- A Spanish Ship of 400 Tons, 10 Guns, 75 Men, taken by a Rhode-Island Privateer, Capt. Sweating, and sent into St. Kit's.
- A Martinico Ship, taken by two Privateers of New York.
- A French Man of War of 36 Guns, from the Havanna, with a good Quantity of Pieces of Eight, taken by the Woolwich Man of War.
- A rich Ship, taken on the Coast of Hispaniola, by the Hunter Privateer of Providence. Another very rich Ship, taken on the Coast of Martinico, by a New England Privateer.
- A large French Ship, with above 5000 Quintals of Fish from Newfoundland, taken by one of our Men of War in the Mediterranean.
- A Spanish Ship, with near 40,000 Pieces of Eight, &c. carried into St. Kit's.
- Two French Ships, laden with Wine, taken by the Anthony and Lever Privateers. One was ransomed, and the other brought into Jersey.
- The Blast Bomb, retaken by two English Men of War. (See p. 249.)
- A Ship from Cadiz to Malaga, carried into Port Mahon.
- A Smuggling Cutter, belonging to Rye, with 488 half Anchors of Brandy, 57 Bags of green, and 27 Bags of Bohea Tea, taken by the York Privateer, near Bologne.
- The Susanna, of 150 Tons, from Martinico, with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton, brought into Falmouth, by the Adventure Privateer of Guernsey.
- A French Privateer Sloop, of 12 Carriage Guns, and 55 Men, with an English Pilot, taken off Cape Antonio, by the Warren Privateer of Philadelphia; and the Endeavour Schooner of Philadelphia retaken.
- A large French Ship, with 20,000 Pistoles, taken by a Privateer, Captain Millow, and carried into Providence.
- A French Ship from Bourdeaux, of near 300 Tons, with Wine, Brandy, Linen, &c. taken by the William Privateer, of New England.
- Two Spanish Privateers, taken by two Privateers of Rhode Island.
- A Spanish Privateer, which had taken the Warwick, James, from Lisbon for Ireland, sunk by two British Men of War, and all the Crew drown'd, and the Warwick retaken.
- A French Privateer, of 6 Carriage Guns, 10 Swivels, and 41 Men, brought into Portsmouth by the Jamaica Sloop, Capt. Webb.
- A French Ship, of 150 Tons, from St. Domingo for France, taken by the Necklar Privateer, and sent for New England.
- A French Ship, from Bayonne for Cadiz, with Provisions, taken by the British Squadron.
- A Swedish Ship, going into Dunkirk, laden with Cannon, Powder and Ball, taken by the Carlisle Privateer, and brought into Dover.
- A French Ship, of 160 Tons, from the Havanna for Old Spain, with near 30,000 Pieces of Eight concealed on board her, taken off South Carolina.
- A French Privateer of 10 Guns and 80 Men, taken by the Fly Sloop of War, and carried into Mount's Bay.
- A Spanish Register Ship, outward-bound, valued at 40,000L, taken by his Majesty's Ship the Lyme, Captain Tyrrel, and carried into Antigua.
- A Spanish Galleon, having a Million Sterling in Bullion on board, taken by one of his Majesty's 20 Gun Ships and a Privateer. (See p. 261.)
- The La Mouche, a French Privateer of Bayonne, sent into Bristol.
- A French Ship bound to Martinico, taken by the Tuscany, and ransomed.
- A French Coaster of 150 Tons, taken by the Fox Privateer of Bristol.

SHIPS taken from the ENGLISH by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

- THE George, Styles, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.
- The Jane and Mary, Hancock, from Carolina, carried into St. Malo's.
- The Brothers, Evans, from Carolina for Cowes, taken by the Revenge Privateer of Granville.
- The Postillion, of Bristol, from Carolina for Oporto, carried into Gallicia.
- The Postboy, from Antigua for London; the Young Mary, from Carolina; and the Two Sisters for Barbadoes, all three carried to St. Malo's.
- The Olive, Bush, from New England for Antigua; and the Hope, Skyes, from Barbadoes for Bristol, both carried into Guardaloupe.
- The Fortune, Green, of Liverpool, from Africa for Jamaica, with 354 Slaves, taken by a Martinico Privateer, and carried into Porto Cavallo.
- The Triumph Sloop, from the West-Indies to the Island of Rattan, carried into Hispaniola.
- The Neptune, Bruce, from Barbadoes; and the Merrymack, Stephens, from Antigua, both for London, carried into St. Malo's.
- The St. Christopher, Inches, from St. Kit's for London, carried into Morlaix.
- The Coronation, Strong, from Waterford to Newfoundland, carried into Havre.
- The Mary-Anne, Mackult, from Lancaster for Jamaica, carried into Port-Louis.
- The Industry, Johnson, from Shoreham for Oporto, carried into Gallicia.
- The Industry, Smith, from Colchester for Dublin, taken by the French.
- The Neptune, Fevre, taken off Lime by two French Privateers: The Crew got ashore in their Boat.
- The Hope, Bullock, from Barbadoes for Curaçao, taken by a French Privateer, and ransomed.
- The Anson, Denham, from Hull for Lisbon, carried into Cherburg.
- The Dursley Privateer (late the Dursley Man of War) taken by two French Frigates of 24 and 30 Guns, after a Fight of four Hours and half, and the Loss of 30 Men aboard the Dursley.
- The King George, Whaley, from Carolina for London, carried into Morlaix.
- The Charlton, Mildrum, from London, taken between Falmouth and Penzance.
- The Benjamin and Anne, Sayers, from Yarmouth for Dublin, carried into Cherburg.
- The Enterprize, Millar, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carried into Vigo.
- The Three Nuns, Jones, from Barbadoes to Philadelphia, taken by a French Privateer.
- The Hawk, from Philadelphia to Jamaica, taken by the Spaniards.
- The Prize Frigate, Masham, taken by a Spanish Privateer, after an Engagement of three Hours.
- The Rose, Egleston, from Ireland for Philadelphia; and the Fanny and Sally, Durnell, from Bermudas for the Leeward Islands, both carried into Porto Rico.
- A Coaster, from Colchester to Liverpool, taken by a French Privateer, off Beachy-head.
- A Ship, with Stone, from Portland, for the new Bridge at Westminster, taken by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 200.
- The ——, Smyter, for Carolina; and a Brigantine bound to Cape Fear, both taken near Carolina.
- The Samuel and Sarah, Clinford, for the Mediterranean, taken by a French Privateer off the Lizard, and carried into Havre-de-Grace.
- The St. Jago, Antonio Dalpona, from London to Lisbon, carried into Granville.
- A Ship of 250 Tons, from Ireland to Philadelphia, laden with Provisions, carried into Porto Rico.
- The Ranger, Taylor, from London for Gibraltar, taken between the Downs and Portsmouth.
- The Providence, Mitchell, from Carolina for Lisbon, carried into St. Sebastians.
- The new Ranger, Lawson, from Montserrat to London, the most valuable Sugar Ship ever bound to England, having 881 Hogsheads of Sugar, carried into Brest.
- The Prince Frederick, Godfrey, from Carolina for London, carried into Honfleur.
- The Brothers, Evans, from Carolina for London, taken by the French, and retaken by an English Man of War, was afterwards taken by a French Privateer, and carried into St. Malo's.
- Capt. Small, of New England; with three other trading Vessels of that Province, taken by a Spanish Pettyaiger in the Bay of Honduras.
- The Gold, Tichner, from Virginia for London, taken by the French.

A SONG on the VICTORY obtained over the REBELS by his
Royal Highness the DUKE of CUMBERLAND.

The Words by Mr. Lockman. Set by Mr. Handel. Sung by Mr. Lowe, &c.

From scourging rebellion, and battering proud France, Crown'd with laurels,

behold British WILLIAM advance: His triumph to grace,

and distinguish the day, The sun brighter shines, and all

nature looks gay. Your glasses charge high, 'tis in brave WILLIAM's

praise, In praise, in praise, 'Tis in brave WILLIAM's praise; To his

glory your voices and instruments raise. — — —

— — — To his glory your voices and instruments raise. To his



2.

Whilst in pleasures soft arms, millions
courted repose, [him froze,
Our hero flew forth, tho' the streams round
To shield us from rebels; all dangers defy'd,
And would conquer or die by fam'd liber-
ty's side.

Cbo. Your glasses, &c.

4.

How hateful's the tyrant, who lur'd by
false fame, [flame!
To satiate his pride sets the world in a
How glorious the king, whose beneficent
mind, [mankind!
Makes true grandeur consist in protecting
Cbo. Your glasses, &c.

3.

In his train see sweet peace, fairest off-
spring of sky, [eye;
Ev'ry bliss in her smile, ev'ry charm in her
Whilst that worst foe to man, that dire
fiend, civil war, [to his ear.
Gnashing horrid her teeth, comes fast bound
Cbo. Your glasses, &c.

5.

Ye warriors, on whom we due honours
bestow, [evils flow!
O think on the source whence our late
Commanded by WILLIAM, strike next at
the Gaul, [enthral.
And fix those in chains who would Britons
Cbo. Your glasses, &c.

Is a LADY, on her not visiting her Evening's
Retreat, as usual.

SAY, lovely fair one, why do you for-
sake [take?
Those ev'ning pleasures you were wont to
Where silver Thames allures the ravish'd
sight, [delight,
Where flowers grow, and fragrant smells
And bow'rs, and shades, and grassy banks
invite.
The once gay scene is now with grief o'er-
spread, [head;
And ev'ry flow'r hangs down his drooping
The sickly roses shed their dying leaves,
Wanting that freshness which your presence
gives.

O! come again, and taste the ev'ning breeze,
Where gentle zephyrs fan the tremb'ling
trees. [appear,
Old Thames himself will smile, when you
And second spring will crown the rip'ned
year.
But if this poor retreat is doom'd to mourn,
And must not yet be bleis'd with your re-
turn,
It is, and shall be still poor Strenbon's
pray'r, [care,
That heav'n may make you its peculiar
And angels guard you wheresoe'er you
are.

J. W.

A S O N G.

THE blithest bird that sings in May,
Was ne'er more blithe, was ne'er
more gay,
Than I, ah well-a-day!
'Ere Colin yet had learn'd to sigh,
Or I to guess the reason why;
Oh love! ah well-a-day!

We kiss'd, we toy'd, but neither knew
From whence those fond endearments grew,
Till I, ah well-a-day!
By time and other swains made wise,
Began to talk of hearts and eyes,
And love, ah well-a-day!

Kind nature now took Colin's part,
My eyes inform'd against my heart,
My heart, ah well-a-day!
Strait glow'd with thrilling sympathy,
And echo'd back each gentle sigh,
Each sigh, ah well-a-day!

Can love, alas! by words be shown?
He ask'd a proof, a tender one,
Whilst I, ah well-a-day!
In silence blush'd a fond reply;
Can she that truly loves deny?
Ah no! ah well-a-day!

The DRAPIER's APPARITION

To G—E F—R.

—atque *Ipsius umbra*
Obiupui, susteruntque come et vox fauibus haesit.

VIRG. *Æn.* lib. 2.

WHILST F— without slumber lay,
 And kept awake by hohea tea,
 Revolving in his anxious mind,
 What next to publish, what to bind ;
 Deep plung'd in tho't to please his betters,
 Studying new *puffi* for Farmer's letters ;
 Bethinking of an hundred shifts,
 What next to print, and pass for *Swift's* ;
Gazettes and *journals* in his head,
 He tos'd and tumbled in his bed :
 When lo ! at once a whirlwind's found
 Was heard, and shook the curtains round ;
 Cold dewy damps from ev'ry pore
 Exhal'd, and fame says something more.
 But still to add to these his fears,
 A ghastly vision now appears :
 The Drapier's form the spectre wore ;
 That patriot true, which heretofore
 From copper chains *Hibernia* freed,
 And tinker *Wood* sent home with speed.
 Towards the bed the spectre stalk'd,
 The ivy drooping as it walk'd :
 A hollow noise struck *G—ge's* ear,
 Whilst he shrunk close dissolv'd in fear.
 Thrice groan'd the spectre, thrice essay'd
 To speak ; when *F—*, sore afraid,
 Betwixt his teeth, slow spoke, Who art ?
 Replies the vision, Thou upstart,
 Know'st thou not me, who rais'd thy fame ?
 Four tomes you've publish'd with my name,
 The *Sterling Bullion* and the *Tess.*
 Of all my writings far the best ;
 The essays of my youthful days,
 The product of my *Stella's* praise !
 The lash of *Whitbed* ; letting free
 Of chain'd *Ierne*, *Wood*, by thee ;
 My fabled travels, which the wise
 Know for their satire how to prize :
 Those, and a hundred more, I say,
 The hints of *Arbutnot* and *Gay* ;
 The mutual thoughts of me and *Pope*,
 From which I drew my chiefest hope,
 To hand my works to future times,
 And so immortalize my rhymes.
 But thou, O avaritious slave !
 Not pleas'd my better works to have,
 Must tinker-like recon my drofs,
 And half form'd embryo works engrofs ;
 Works that can never stand the test,
 But rust and canker all the rest.
 Forbear, thou fordid wretch, forbear ;
 You see, the ivy which I wear
 Begins to fade ; *Apollo* too
 Diowns his votary, by you :
 The shade of *Pope* his *Swift* scarce knows ;
 I'm shun'd by *Addison*, and those,

My quondam friends, whose names will shine ;
 And by thy means out-rival mine :
 Desist, I say, forbear thy pains,
 They never can augment thy gains ;
 They'll ruin all that's gone before,
 And make the Drapier be no more.—
 So said, he vanish'd from his sight,
 Whilst thro' the window dawn'd the light.

HORACE, Book iii, Ode 13.

To the FOUNTAIN of BLANDUSIA.

O Fountain, more transparent far
 Than crystal ; that of wine
 And flow'r's deserv'd the noblest share ;
 A kid, whose horns just sprouting are,
 Shall be to-morrow thine.

Both love and combats he now seems
 To meditate in vain :
 The wanton, when he little deems,
 Shall, with his crimson blood, thy streams
 Of icy coldness stain.

On thee the dog-days know not how
 Their fiery rays to dart :
 To oxen wearied with the plough,
 Thou do'st thy streams refreshing, thou
 To wandering sheep impart.

Thou prince of fountains shalt commence,
 While I the beech-tree sing,
 Which, lovely for its shade's defence,
 O'erlooks those hollow rocks, from whence
 Thy prattling waters spring.

HORACE, Book iii, Ode 15.

To MÆCENAS.

A Brazen tow'r, with doors prepar'd
 Of massy substance, and a guard
 Of watchful dogs without,
 By vain *Acribus* were suppos'd
 Enough, his *Danæ* (there inclos'd)
 To screen from danger, and gallants keep
 out.

But *Venus*, with a scornful air,
 Derides the jealous father's care ;
 As knowing well, the pow'r
 Of money nothing could withstand,
 That *Foot* free entrance would command,
 When metamorphos'd to a golden show'.

Gold will amidst arm'd cent'nals stray,
 Thro' rocks undaunted force its way ;
 And you resist as well

A clap of thunder ; love of gain
 Caus'd *Ambiramus* to be slain,

With all the mischiefs which that house
 besel.

The *Macedonian* prince the gates
 Of cities burst, and rival states
 Embroiling every where,
 With bribes subverted : Bribes maintain
 Their empire o'er the boist'reous main,
 And rough sea captains with their baits en-
 snare.

Of money the increasing store,
Care follows, and a thirst for more.
I did with reason dread,
Mecenat, thou whose shining fame
Adds lustre to th' equestrian name,
On high to lift up my conspicuous head.

The more a man himself before
Denies, of heav'n he'll gain the more.
I renegade for sake

The party of the great, that flows
In riches, and myself to those,
Who covet nothing, joyfully betake:
With this so mean despis'd estate
Of mine, a lord more truly great,
Than if I could procure,

From all those lands the *Apulian* plows
Unwearied, in my barns to house.
The vast increase, amidst abundance poor.

A grove's sweet cover, riv'let clear,
And fields that fail not, ev'ry year,

With promis'd wealth to crown
My wishes, me true joys afford ;
Joys to that mighty prince, the lord
Of fertile Africk, perfectly unknown.

Tho' ne *Calabrian* bees, when spring
Invites, to me their honey bring ;

Tho' in my vessel no
Choice *Formian* wines a mell'wing be,
Nor goodly fleeces do for me

In rich and fruitful *Gallick* pastures grow :

Yet pressing want is to my door
A stranger ; nor, should I ask more,
Would you to give refuse.

I, by contracting my desire,
A nobler income shall acquire,
Than e'er could flatter my ambitious views ;

Should *Pbyrgian* fields to *Lydia*'s join
Contiguous, and both realms be mine.

To men that much demand
Will much be wanting. Happy those,
On whom the all-wise God bestows
What is sufficient, with a sparing hand.

On the DUKE's triumphant RETURN.

O *Britannia* ! O paeans sing !
Let acclamations round our island ring.
He comes, the glorious youth, with laurels
crown'd,

Exulting crowds his victor carr surround :
Ten thousand pray'rs were for his weal
prefer'd, [heard.
Ten thousand pray'rs were with acceptance
And now innum'rous benedictions tell,
How *William* conquer'd, and how rebels
fell.

Ye fond abettors of a tyrant's claim.
Now hide your conscious heads, and blush
for shame : [still,
Growl that you're curs'd with hated freedom
And forc'd to happiness against your will ;

July, 1746

* *Cumbriae scilicet,*

While grateful *Britons* loud their joys attest,
We feel, and therefore boast, how much
we're blest :
Boast the long prospect, that delights our
eyes, [rise ;
Of future chiefs fram *Brunswick*'s race to
That shall, we trust, our liberty secure,
As long as sun, and moon, and time endure.

To his Royal Highness the DUKE, at his
RETURN from Scotland, Anno 1746.

WELCOME, great prince, from *Scot-*
land's hostile shore, [fore :
With laurels, where they never grew be-
Welcome to *Britain's* better part, we see
Thy royal father's life renew'd in thee.
Such was young *Edward*, bred with equal care
By his great fire to all the toils of war ;
Who at his standard fought, and won the
crown [won.
Of haughty *France* ; by the young hero
Louis, thy lust of conquest is in vain,
For such thy fate will be his next campaign.

On the BIRTH of a SON, April 17, 1746,
the Day after the Battle of Culloden.

WELCOME, sweet babe ; here lay him
down,
Since freedom now, untortur'd, smiles ;
Since *Rome* and *flav'ry*, quite o'erthrown,
Abandon these devoted isles.
May this thy day of earliest date,
This glorious, this auspicious morn,
Still steal its influence o'er thy fate,
When *William* fought, and thou wert born.
And let me, infant, live to trace
Thy mother's charms and open truth,
Her sweetness and attractive grace
Adorning still thy op'ning youth.
But when the tyrant gauls th' opprest,
And rivets fetters for mankind,
Thy father's courage warm thy breast,
His steady purpose fill thy mind.
Thy grandfire, knowing, virtuous, wife !
Inspire thee, late, like him, to shine ;
Like his, thy worth shall fill the skies ;
Like his, thy fame become divine.

D I S T I C H O N.

R EX hostes virtute suos, * Dux Marte
subegit :
Cum Patre imperium sic *Guilielmus* habet.
Poole. H. PRICE.

On a D O G.

B RITOONS ! your impious murmur
cease ;
Now + War is dead, we must have peace.

Britain's Review came too late, but that,
with other Things, shall be in our next.

Ccc

THE

+ The Dog's Name.

Monthly Chronologer.



NOTHER of the Rebel Standards, lately seiz'd, was burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, at the Market Cross at Edinburgh. (See p. 314.) As were the Colours of the Rebel *Mac Donald of Kippoch*, at the Market Cross at *Glasgow*.

Mr. Stephen Duck, the celebrated Thresher and Poet, enter'd into Priest's Orders, being ordain'd by the Lord Bishop of *Winchester*.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

The Dublin Privateer, Capt. *Eaton*, arriv'd in the Harbour of *Dublin*, after a Cruize of 8 Months, and brought in with her a Spanish Prize, taken off the *Canaries*, call'd the *Nuestra Senora del Bordaia*, Burden about 400 Tons, 20 Carriage Guns, and 80 Men; she was bound from the *Havannah* to *Old Spain*, under Convoy of a 50 Gun Ship, from which she was separated in a Storm. Her Lading consists of 230 Hogsheads of Sugar, Cochineal, Indigo, Snuff, Hides, Silver, some Gold-Dust, &c.—She had on board some Passengers of Distinction, among them Don *Francisco Avarea Valdes*, Governor and Captain General of *Guatemala* in *New Spain*, President of the Royal Audience, Knight of the Order of *St. James*, &c. The said Ship made little or no Resistance, but struck on the first Broadside.

The *Chester* Mail was robb'd by a single Highwayman, near *Hockliffe*, otherwise *Hockley*, about 4 Miles from *Dunstable*.

THURSDAY, 3.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when 8 Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *William Bruce*, for robbing a Post-Boy of 8s. 6d. on the Highway near *Barnet*.—*John Humphrys*, for robbing *Joseph Plomer* on the Highway of a Hat, Wig, and Coat.—*John Jennings*, tried with *Humphrys* for the same Robbery, and acquitted, but found guilty of another Highway Robbery.—*John Short* and *Thomas Bird*, for robbing *William Pettit* on the Highway of a Metal Watch and a Guinea, &c.—*John Stevens*, for robbing *Edmund Knapp* on the Highway of a Coat and Hat.—*George Thomas*, for robbing *Edward Clarke* on the Highway of a Coat, &c.—*John Crips*, for stealing 20 Lambs. All but the first and last were Soldiers.

TUESDAY, 8.

Mr. Alderman *Wisterbottom*, and Mr. Al-

derman *Allop*, were declar'd Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing; the former having on the Poll (which ended about a Week before) 1003, and the latter 1006, against *Kenelm Fawhener* and *Jonathan Forward*, Esqrs. the former of whom had but 391, and the other 402.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

Early this Morning died of a Suppression of Urine, in the *Tower*, *William Murray*, Esq; commonly called *Marquis of Tullibardine* (elder Brother to his Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, but forfeited his Title and Estate for being concerned in the Rebellion in 1715.) He was to be tried very soon for being concerned in the late unnatural Rebellion in *Scotland*. (See p. 314, 315.) He was privately interr'd in the *Tower Chapel*.

Admiral *Martin*, about this Time, arrived with several of his Ships at *Plymouth*, having miss'd the *Brest* Squadron. And 'twas said he resign'd soon after.

Advice came from *Florence*, about this Time, of the Loss of his Majesty's Bomb Vessel the *Lightning*, which was overset near the *Gorgona* by a sudden Gust of Wind, and sunk immediately; by which unfortunate Accident 45 of his Majesty's Subjects were drown'd. Capt. *Martin*, the Master, Surgeon and Boatswain, with 23 Men, sav'd their Lives by swimming, and were taken up by the *Nonsuch*'s Boats.

SATURDAY, 19.

Admiral *Leake*, set out for *Portsmouth* to take upon him the Command of the Ships for *Cape Breton*; and on Tuesday he hoisted his Flag on board the *Royal George*.

Mr. *Murray*, late Secretary to the Pretender's Son, who was taken near the City of *Edinburgh*, was brought to *London* in a Coach with six Horses, and about three in the Afternoon committed to the *Tower*. (See p. 360.) We were inform'd, that when he was taken, he had 90 Guineas about him, which, with 100 more, were offer'd to the Serjeant of *Gardener's Dragoons*, who commanded the Party that took him, to let him escape, but he refus'd it, and faithfully executed his Orders.

We were likewise inform'd, that Lord *Lovat* was taken as he was endeavouring to stell on board a Ship for *France*; and that he had along with him 5000l. in Gold, and 1000l. in Silver. (See his Letter to the Duke, &c. p. 339. &c. and the Account of his being taken, p. 360.)

Lord *Lovat* (says the Author of the *Memoirs*)

(airs of his Life) in Person makes a very grotesque Figure, wearing more Cloaths than a *Dutchman*, and a large Perriwig that almost covers his small Forehead. He has a sour and grim Aspect, but in addressing himself puts on an obliging Countenance. He is tall, upright, and tolerable well shaped; was naturally of a robust Constitution, which still affords him a good Share of Health and Vigour, tho' much impaired by Fatigue and Imprisonment. He has some Learning, is very polite, and pretends to be generous, but behind their Backs curses those who are treated at his Expence. He is proud or cringing, as the Occasion requires; at one Time reserved and subtle, at another open and unguarded; fertile in Expedients, and bold in Execution; fearful of little Accidents, but resolute in greater Dangers; superstitious and enthusiastical, yet without Conscience or Probity. He avows that his own Pleasure or Profit has always been the Rule of his Actions, which has led him to every base and infamous Practice. Tho' greatly amorous and falacious, he has not been very delicate in his Amours. In fine, says the Author, he is a cruel and oppressive Master, an imperious and outragious Husband, a tyrannical and severe Parent, a false-hearted and treacherous Friend, and an arbitrary and despotic Chief. (See p. 343.)

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Was held a general Court of the South Sea Company, when a Dividend of Two per Cent. was declar'd for the half Year due at Midsummer last, on the trading Stock of the said Company; the Warrants for which will be delivered out and paid on the 18th of next Month.

THURSDAY, 24.

This Night the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Harrington, and several other Noblemen, went to the Tower, and staid till early next Morning, during which Time Mr. Murray was under Examination.

FRIDAY, 25.

This Morning a young Whale came up the River, and was kill'd near Execution-Dock, after having sunk three Boats: It was 18 Feet long.

The Judges went to the Court-House on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, in order to try the Scotch Rebels; but on their desiring a small Time longer for the Arrival of their Witnesses, some Debates arose, which lasted for two Hours; after which the Court adjourn'd to next Morning; and then also the Matter was deferr'd for some Days.

A Warrant signed by the Lord Chief Justice Lee, the Lord Chief Justice Willes, and six of the Judges, was sent to the New-Goal, Southwark, for the Execution

of the Manchester Rebels on Wednesday next at Kennington Common. (See p. 359.)

About One in the Afternoon, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Kensington Palace in good Health from Scotland, to the very great Joy of his Majesty, and of all true Lovers of Great Britain. His Highness travelled in a Post Chaise, took very little Refreshment, nor had he been in Bed since he left Edinburgh; and when he arrived at Battersea, he went the back Roads to Kensington Gravel Pits, and strait to the Palace, which he enter'd before the Messenger who was sent to give Notice of his Coming. His Royal Highness's sudden Arrival soon diffused an universal Joy thro' Kensington, the Cities of London and Westminster, and all Parts of the Town, by Bonfires, Illuminations, Fire-works, Ringing of Bells, and every Demonstration of the most solid Satisfaction.

MONDAY, 28.

This Morning, about 8 o'Clock, the three Rebel Lords were brought from the Tower, under a strong Guard, in three several Coaches, to Westminster-Hall, and were there received by General Felliott, from the Deputy Governor of the Tower; then the Ax was carried before them into the Hall, with the Edge from them, and they were placed in separate Rooms. About 9 o'Clock the Lord High Steward came in a grand Procession, with five Led Coaches, and his Body-Coach with his Attendants before him; after which the State Coach came, and ten Footmen bare-headed. Then the Lord Chief Justice of England; the Master of the Rolls; and the rest of the Judges in Town, and the Masters in Chancery followed in Procession to the House of Peers. Sir William Saunders, Bart. Deputy Usher of the Black Rod was in the Coach with the Lord High Steward, and carried the White Wand. Afterwards the Lords were marshall'd in the Painted Chamber, and walk'd in Procession, according to their Dignity. The Lords having taken their Places, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery presented the Commission, appointing a Lord High Steward, to the Lord Chancellor on his Knee, and the same being deliver'd to the Clerk of the Crown, it was read, all the Lords standing up, uncover'd. Then the Staff was deliver'd to the Lord High Steward, by Garter King at Arms, and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

After this the Earl of Kilmarnock was arraign'd, and pleaded Guilty, as did also the Earl of Cromarty; and both submitted themselves to his Majesty's Mercy. The Lord Balmerino pleaded Not Guilty; upon which, after hearing the King's Council, which were Mr. Attorney, and Mr. Solicitor General, and Sir John Strange, the Court proceeded

eeded on the Trial, and examined four Witnesses; one of which proved that the Prisoner was at Carlisle, and had the Command of a Regiment of Horse; which he endeavoured to evade, but to no Effect. The Lord High Steward then ask'd him, if he had any Witnesses, or any Thing to offer in his Defence? To which he replied, that he was sorry he had given their Lordships so much Trouble, and that he had nothing more to say. Upon which the Lords being fully satisfied with the Evidence, adjourn'd to their own House; and returning in a short Time, unanimously voted him Guilty. Then the Prisoners were ordered to be carried back to the Tower, and to be brought up on Wednesday next, to receive Sentence. On their Return to the Tower, the Ax was carried with the Edge towards them.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

This Morning, nine of the Rebel Prisoners, who were condemn'd on the 22d, (see p. 359.) viz. *Francis Townley, George Fletcher, Thomas Chadwick, James Dawson, Thos. Deacon, John Barwick, Andrew Blood, Thos. Syddall, and David Morgan*, were carried in 3 Sledges from the New Goal in Southwark, to Kennington Common, and there executed for High Treason, pursuant to their Sentence; a great Number of the Horse and Foot Guards attending on this Occasion. The other eight, viz. *Charles Deacon, Will. Battagb, John Saunderson, Cbr. Taylor, James Wilday, Thos. Purvival, James Gadd, and Alexander Abernethy*, were reprieved for three Weeks.

Addressers of Congratulation for the late glorious Victory over the Rebels, were, since our last, presented from Barnstaple, Tenby, Beverley, Pertb, Warwick, Chipping-nam, County of Berwick, and of Kincardine, Southampton, Burgh of Dunfermline, Shire of Fife, Eastern Division of Rossshire, General Synod at Dungannon in Ireland, Isle of Guernsey, Newbury, Aſſburton, Lichfield, Ludlow, Kendal, County of Linlithgow, Justices and Grand Jury of Kent, Justices of Staffordshire, and Burgh of Stirling.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

CHRISTOPHER Peake, Esq; an eminent Physician at York, and F.R.S. to Miss Sally Goulton.—Rev. and Hon. Mr. Murray, Brother to the Lord Elibank, to Miss St. Hippolite.—Mr. Monney, an eminent Attorney in Cheapside, to Miss Stone of Shepperton.—John Chamberlaine, of Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Molly Methwold, of Red-Lyon-street.—Mr. Edward Raby, an eminent Iron-monger in West-Smithfield, to Miss Masten, a 15,000l. Fortune.—Rev. Mr. Archer, Rector of St. Martin, Ludgate, and of Finsbury, and one of the Prebendaries of St.

Paul's, to Mrs. Carter.—Mr. Adamson, an eminent Wholesale Linen Draper in Cheapside, to Miss Alice Westley, one of the Daughters of the late Sir Robert Westley, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1744.—Martin Hall, of Cattley, Esq; aged 72, to Miss Barbara Hope of Hexam, aged 22.—Francis Duroure, Esq; to Miss Crepin, of Walbrook.—Sir John Croft, Bart. to Mrs. Godfrey, of Mill-Bank, Westminster.—Hon. Robert Molineux, Esq; to Mrs. Evington, of Lancashire.—The Princess Royal of Denmark, happily deliver'd of a Prince, the 3d. Inst. N.S. who was nam'd Sophia Magdalene.—The Lady of Cha. Eyre, Esq; Knight of the Shire for Hertfordshire, deliver'd of a Daughter.—The Lady of John Joliffe, Esq; Memb. for Petersfield, of a Son.—The Lady of Richard Benyon, Esq; one of the Directors of the Hon. the East-India Company, of a Son.—The Lady of Robert Parry, Esq; of a Son.—The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Anne Hamilton, of a Son and Heir.—The Lady of John Bristow, Esq; Deputy Governor of the South Sea Company, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

HON. John Chichester, Esq; Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Donegal, of the Kingdom of Ireland.—Hon. Capt. Craufurd, Uncle to the Viscount of Garnish, in Scotland.—Rt. Hon. Henry Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour, a Roman Catholic Peer.—Sir Francis Bickley, of Ayleborough in Norfolk, Bart. who is succeeded by his Brother, the Rev. Sir Humphry Bickley, Rector of Atteborough.—Sir Marmaduke Constable, Bart. at Montpellier, in the 90th Year of his Age.—Mr. Charles Jones, Deputy-Marshal of the City of London.—The Lady of Sir Charles Lorraine, Bart. at Kirkby in Northumberland.—Thomas Emerson, Esq; an eminent Sugar-Baker, who has left by his Will 12,000l. to the Foundling Hospital.—Lady Howard, Relict of the Lord George Howard, Son of a Duke of Norfolk in the Reign of Charles II. aged near 100.—Capt. Lampriere, Draughtsman in the military Way to the Office of Ordnance, and Capt. in a marching Regiment.—Sir Henry Nelborpe, of Gray's Inn, Bart. at his Seat in Lincolnshire.—His Excellency Lewis Morris, Esq; Governor of New Jersey: He died in May last.—Michael Garnett, Esq; at Enfield.—Stephen Clutterbuck, Esq; one of the Aldermen, and sometime Mayor, of Bristol.—Matthias King, Esq; at Hackney, said to have died worth near 100,000l. which he has left to his only Daughter.—William Wardour, of Witney-Court in Hertfordshire, Esq; Member of Parliament for Fowey in Cornwall.—Lady Pettus, Relict of Sir Horatio Pettus, Bart.—His Grace Dr.

John Headley, Lord Archbishop of *Ardmagh*, Primate and Metropolitan of all *Ireland*, and Brother to the Bishop of *Winchester*.—*Col. Henry de Luans*, whose Commission as a Captain bears Date 4th Years ago.—*George Cawall*, Esq; Inspector of the Accounts of the Out-Ports in the Custom-House, Son of the late Sir *George Cawall*, one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* in 1721.—*Joshua Ransom*, Esq; an eminent Merchant, and in the Commission of the Peace for *Surrey*.—*Rev. Hugh Waterman*, A. M. Prebendary of *Bristol*, and Minister of *St. Peter's* and *Maryport*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

M. R. John Coote, presented to the Rectory of *Portland*.—*Mr. Baker*, appointed Minister of *Queen's Square Chapel, Westminster*.—*Mr. Brady*, chose Chaplain to the East-India Company's Factory at *Bombay*.—*Francis Gregory*, A. M. chose a Minor Canon of *Canterbury*, and presented to the Rectory of *Brook, near Wye*.—*Mr. Daniel Cogin*, to the Vicarage of *St. Stephen, near St. Alban's*. He was presented by the Lord Chancellor; and *Mr. Daniel Bellamy* was presented to the same by *Caleb Lomax*, Esq; so that there will be a Dispute about the said Living.—*Mr. David Morris*, to the Vicarage of *Fishguard*, in the County of *Pembroke*.—*Mr. James Carrington*, to the Rectory of *Clayworth*, in *Nottinghamshire*.—*Hon. and Rev. Spencer Cowper*, Dean of *Durham*, had the Degree of Doctor in Divinity conferr'd on him, by the University of *Oxford*.—*Dr. Saunders*, to the Rectory of *St. Maryport in Bristol*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

HIS Grace Lionel Cranfield, Duke of *Dorset*, made Lord Lieutenant of *Kent* and *Canterbury*.—*Joseph Danvers*, of *Switland in Leicestershire*, Esq; made a Baronet of Great Britain.—*Hugh Baron Clinton*, created Baron *Fortescue, of Castle-Hill* in the County of *Devon*, and Earl *Clinton*.—*Francis Baron Brooke*, created Earl *Brooke*, of *Warwick-Castle* in the County of *Warwick*.—*John Baron Gower*, created Viscount *Trentham*, in the County of *Stafford*, and Earl *Gower*.—*Richard Wesley*, of *Mornington*, in the County of *Meath*, Esq; created Baron *Mornington, of Mornington* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.—*Marcus Viscount Tyrone*, created Earl of *Tyrone* in *Ireland*.—*Sir John Fortescue Aland*, late one of the Judges in the Common Pleas, (see p. 316.) created Baron *Fortescue of Credan*, in the County of *Waterford* in *Ireland*.—*Ralph Jenison*, Esq; made Master of his Majesty's Buck-Hounds.—*Thomas Crofton*, Gent. made a Lieutenant in *Brigadier de Grangue's* Regiment of Dragoons; and *Bartholomew Barnes*,

Gent. a Corpet in his Room.—*Mr. Richardson*, admitted by the Court of Aldermen, Deputy-Marshal of this City—Right Hon. the Earl of *Albemarle*, made Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Scotland*, in the Absence of the Duke of *Cumberland*.—*Capt. William Montague*, Brother to the Earl of *Sandwich*, made Capt. of the *Bristol Man of War*, of 50 Guns.—*Martin Foulkes*, Esq; President of the Royal Society, had the Degree of Doctor of Laws conferr'd on him by the University of *Oxford*.—*Jonathan Belcher*, Esq; made Governor of *Nova Caesarea, or New-Jersey*.—*Robert Knight*, of *Barrells in Warwickshire*, Esq; created a Baron of *Ireland*, by the Title of Baron *Luxborough of Shannon*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Lhuillier, of *St. Ann's, Westminster*, Snuff-Merchant.—*John Small*, late of *Cross-Lane, London*, Wine Cooper.—*George Taylor*, now or late of *Rotherhithe*, Merchant and Mariner.—*William Burch*, of *Lawrence Lane, Hosier*.—*Daniel Goodwin*, late of *Shadwell, in Middlesex*, Chandler.—*William Hobbs*, of *Nash, in Bucks*, Maltster.—*Humphry Lowe*, now or late of *Bridgnorth*, Grocer.—*Daniel Wilkins*, of *Nailsworth, in Gloucestershire*, Clothier.—*Isaac Sallows the Younger*, of *Beccles, in Suffolk*, Butcher.—*Israel Noyes the Younger*, of *Bristol*, Tobacconist and Dealer in Wine.—*Richard Gibson*, late of *Great Yarmouth*, Grocer.—*Daniel Marfillat, the Elder*, of the Parish of *Christ Church, Middlesex*, Carpenter.—*John Church*, of *Langley in Norfolk*, Dealer and Jobber.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from June 24. to July 22.

Christned	{	Males	564	}	1053
		Females	489	}	
Buried	{	Males	958	}	1894
		Females	936	}	
Died under 2 Years old			665		
Between 2 and 5			207		
5		10	83		
10		20	79		
20		30	158		
30		40	172		
40		50	175		
50		60	140		
60		70	91		
70		80	92		
80		90	28		
90 and upwards			4		
			1894		
			—		

THE Allied Army in the *Netherlands* remained in their Camp at *Terbeyd* till the 8th Inst. N. S. when General *Ligonier* arrived at *Willemstadt* from *England*, and repaired directly to the Army. Upon his Arrival a Council of War was held, wherein it was resolved to march towards the Bishoprick of *Liege* in order to meet the great Reinforcement then approaching from *Germany*, under the Command of General *Polfi*. Accordingly the Army began its March on the 17th, and on the 23d they were joined at *Peer* by this Reinforcement from *Germany*, Count *Polfi* having arrived the Day before at the Head Quarters, which were then at *Falkenwörth*, as did also Prince *Charles of Lorrain*, who had come Post from *Vienna*, to take upon him the chief Command of that Army, which then consisted of 77 Battalions and 134 Squadrons, besides 3 Battalions of Irregulars, between 30 and 40 Squadrons of *Hussars* and several free Companies, amounting in the whole to above 80,000 Men. From *Peer* the Army marched to *Hasselt*, where it encamped on the 26th Instant, which is the last Account we have of it, nothing very remarkable having happened during the March except a pretty smart Skirmish on the 21st near *Dieste*, between a Body of 4000 *Austrians* and a large Detachment of *French* under the Count *de Clermont*, in which a great Number was killed and wounded on both Sides.

By our last we left a Detachment of the *French* employed in the Siege of *Mons* under the Direction of the Prince of *Conti*, and covered by their Grand Army under Marshal *Saxe*, encamped for that Purpose near *Antwerp*. As the City of *Mons* was most vigourously defended, the Siege continued till the 11th Instant, when the Garrison, consisting of six Battalions *Dutch*, six Battalions *Austrian*, three Squadrons of *Mattka's* Regiment of Dragoons, and one free Imperial Company, were obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners of War, all except the Prince of *Hesse Philippsdal*, General *Nava*, and three other Officers to be named by them, who by the Capitulation had Leave to retire, and continue in the Service. After the Reduction of this City, the *French* apply'd themselves with such Vigour to the Siege of *St. Ghislain*, that on the 21st the little Garrison, who had defended their Place very bravely, were obliged to surrender themselves also Prisoners of War; and as the *French* were resolved to make the best Use of their Time, their Troops marched directly away from *Mons* to *Charleroy*, which they invested on the 14th, and had just opened their Trenches when the last Accounts came from thence. Marshal *Saxe* with the grand Army continued in his Camp near *Antwerp*

till the 8th, when, after having thrown a good Garrison into the City and Citadel of *Antwerp*, he marched to a new Camp near *Mechlin*, in which Neighbourhood he continued till he heard of the Allied Army's approaching *Hasselt*, when he marched and posted his Army at *Tirlemont*, which is but five or six Leagues from *Hasselt*, so that a bloody Battel was every Day expected when the last Accounts came from thence. However, as there are several small Rivers between *Hasselt* and *Tirlemont*, it is not to be supposed that the Allies will march directly to attack the *French*, especially as they may march by the Way of *Namur*, and thereby oblige the *French* to fight them upon fair Ground.

As to the War in *Italy* there is nothing of any great Consequence has happened since the Battle of *Placentia*, tho' by the Accounts we had of that Battle it seemed as if the *French* and *Spanish* Army had been entirely ruin'd; (see p. 346) but on the contrary we find, that they not only keep their Post in *Placentia*, but have taken Post with the main Body of their Army on the other Side of the *Po*, between the Rivers *Adda* and *Lambo*, where they hope to be able to support themselves till those Reinforcements arrive which are upon their March from the South of *France*, and in the mean Time they draw their Subsistence from the *Milanese*, and keep even the City of *Milan* itself in a continual Alarm, so that it is very much the Interest of the *Austrians* to drive them from that Post, if possible; and this may be probably attempted, if it be true, as our last Accounts say, that the *Austrian* and *Sardinian* Armies have joined. As the *French* and *Spanish* Generals have not since the last Battle been much disturbed by the *Austrians*, they had, it seems, formed a Scheme to surprise *Pavia*, for which Purpose the Marquis *de Mirepoix*, at the Head of eight Battalions of Foot, some Companies of Grenadiers, and 1000 *French* Horse, marched on the 29th ult. and had in the Night Time enter'd the Suburbs before he was perceived; but some of the Out-Guards having given the Alarum, the Garrison was so alert in flying to their Arms, and giving the *French* a warm Reception, that they were obliged to retire with great Loss.

From *Paris*, we have the following List of the Squadron under the Duke *d'Anville*, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Naval Forces, which sailed from *Rochelle*, the 22d of June, N. S.

	Ships	Captains	Guns	Men
Northumberland	Duke <i>d'Anville</i>		66	600
Le Trident	Vice-Admiral <i>Le Trident</i>	M. <i>d'Estournelle</i>	64	500
L'Ardent	Perier		64	500
		Le Mass		

Ships	Captains	Guns	Men
Le Mars	Colombe	64	500
L'Alcide	Crenay	64	500
Le Carillon	De Noailles	60	500
Le Diamant	De Marquesac	50	400
Le Boree	De Blenac	50	400
Le Tigre	Du Quesne	66	550
Le Leopard	De Serignee	60	500
La Ronominee	De l'Allure	60	400
La Megere	Kysan	30	270
L'Argonaute	De Questain	26	270
La Parfaite	De Bellisle Pepin	8	100
La Perle	Des Roches	8	100
La Palme	De la Chaille	10	70
Le Petit Mercure	Tretroudat	10	70
Le Mercure	Du Tilly	10	70
Le Girous		16	140
Le Pr. d'Orange	Fouger	26	200
Another of		24	150

Besides 20 other Frigates and Privateers, from 10 to 24 Guns, and several Transport Ships, having on board

The Reg. of Pontbious, 2 Bat.	making	1350
The Battal. Militia of Saumur		600
The Battal. Militia of Fontenay le Compte		600
The Battal. of Marines		600
—		—
		3150
—		—

The Land Forces are commanded by M. Pommier, Brigadier General.

The Dutch Ships which were at Rochfort, Rochelle, and other Places, had been detained two Days after the Departure of the French Fleet, for Fear of their giving Intelligence to the English.

By a Privateer which came into Rochelle some Days after the sailing of this Squadron, we had an Account that he was chased by some Ships of Admiral Martin's Squadron, destin'd to destroy that of the Duke d'Anville, and that the former was then cruising between the River of Bourdeaux and the Sands of Olonne; but how the French Fleet got past him unperceived, has not yet been discovered.

Besides this Squadron, which is gone no one knows where, the French are fitting out another small Squadron of five Men of War at Brest, and Mr. Maurepas has sent Commissaries to all the French Ports to examine the Magazines, and to put all their Men of War in a Condition of Service.

The 19th Inst. Madam the Dauphiness of France was brought to Bed of a Daughter. The Child is like to do well; but the Mother died on the 22d. to the great Grief of the French Court. However, they are like to recover very soon, for it is already talk'd at Paris that the Count de Noailles is preparing to set out for Turin, in order to nego-

tiate a Double Marriage with that Court, between the Dauphin of France and the King of Sardinia's eldest Daughter, a fine young Lady in the 19th Year of her Age; and between the Prince of Piedmont and one of the Princesses of France.

We have from Madrid an Extract of Count Gage's Letter to his Catholick Majesty, giving him the News of the late Battle near Placentia, as follows:

In Conformity to the express Orders your Majesty sent me, to attack the Austrian Army, I thought it my Duty to give your Majesty a Proof of my Obedience.—All the Troops, as well Spanish as French, &c. behaved with the utmost Bravery, and if they did not obtain a Victory, it can be attributed to nothing but the Greatness of the Obstacles they met with, which it was impossible for them to surmount, considering the advantageous Situation of the Austrian Army, a Situation which it might perhaps have been obliged to desert, if the Attack had been deferr'd but a few Days.—But to this Consideration, I thought myself obliged to prefer the inviolable Obedience I owe to your Majesty's Orders.

The genteel Reproach couched in this Letter, could not but affect his Majesty, and perhaps contributed to what follow'd; for on the 26th ult. he found himself indisposed, on the 27th he was somewhat better, and was on the 28th ult. judged as well as usual, and eat more heartily than he had for many Weeks. This was followed by a Swooning and Indigestion, afterwards with a Vomiting, in which his Majesty strained so hard, that he burst a Vessel, and was in a few Minutes strangled with the coming up of Blood. (See p. 349) It was said, from the first Accounts, that the Queen retired immediately to a Convent, and that it was reported she carried with her Jewels to the Amount of upwards of 30,000,000 of Pieces of Eight. But this we are now satisfied was false. Her Majesty did indeed retire, but (according to the Custom of the Queens of Spain) to the Palace of St. Ildefonso, where the new King and Queen sent to condole with her, and have since settled a Pension on her Majesty of 500,000 Pieces of Eight.

From Munich we hear, that the Subsidy Treaty so long talked of between the Elector of Bavaria and the maritime Powers was at last concluded on the 21st Inst. N.S. by which he is to have a Subsidy of 150,000 Crowns per Ann. for four Years, in consideration of his furnishing them with six Battalions of his Troops, who are to march directly for the Netherlands, under the Command of the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen.

ACCOUNT of what passed in relation to the Three REBEL LORDS, on Wednesday, July 30, when they were brought up in order to receive Sentence.

THE House was called over, and went in the usual Manner into *Westminster-Hall*. The Lords having taken their Places, and the Lord High Steward being in the Chair before the Throne, the Prisoners were brought to the Bar, and Proclamation made for Silence.

After which, the Lord High Steward acquainted the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, that, as he had thought proper to plead Guilty to the Indictment against him, he had thereby confessed the several High Crimes and Treasons in the said Indictment mentioned; and therefore he desired to know, what his Lordship had to say, why Sentence of Death shou'd not be passed on him.

" The Earl then addressing himself to the House, confessed the Heinousness of the Crimes, with which he stood charged, and desired their Lordships would not think what he then intended to say, was designed, in any Shape, to extenuate his Guilt, but only to excite Compassion in their Lordships, to implore their Interest with his Majesty, for his Royal Clemency in his Behalf.—He then acquainted the House, that he hoped the many Services his Father had done the Government, would have some little Weight with their Lordships for the above Purpose.—That he had always taken great Pains to bring up his Son in the Revolution Principles.—That the constant Behaviour of his Son, who had the Honour of bearing a Commission under his Majesty, was well known to many of their Lordships, and therefore he appealed to them, whether his careful Endeavours in the Education of him, being attended with Success, did not, in some Measure, shew he was far from encouraging those Principles which had now brought on him this unhappy Disgrace.—That for his own Part, he had always, till he was, on this present Rebellion, persuaded to swerve from his Allegiance, been a true and faithful Subject of his Majesty.—That he had, from the first Rise of the present Rebellion, till the very Hour in which he most unhappily became a Party in it, been of great Service to the Government.—That by his Presence in *Kilmarnock*, and other adjacent Places in that Part of *Scotland*, he had prevented great Numbers from joining the Rebels, and excited the Country as much as possible to continue firm to their true Allegiance.—That he was very far from being a Person of Consequence a-

mong the Rebels.—That he had not raised one single Man for their Service, nor had he bought up any Arms.—That soon after he had joined them, being over-persuaded, he was convinced of his Error, and, reflecting upon the Consequences that must necessarily attend his Family, by persisting in that Error, to prevent so great a Blot in his own Escutcheon, he determined to submit himself to his Majesty's Clemency.—That for that Purpose he separated himself from his Corps at the Battle of *Culloden*, and staid to render himself a Prisoner, though he had frequent Opportunities, and might, with the utmost Ease have made his Escape: For the Truth of which he appealed to the Person to whom he surrendered.—That since he had joined them, he had spared the Lives of many of his Majesty's Subjects, whom they had taken Prisoners; and that he assisted the Sick and Wounded as much as lay in his Power, and had endeavoured to make their Confinement as easy to them as possible.—That it was with the utmost Horror and Detestation he had seen a Letter from the *French Court*, presuming to dictate Laws to a *British Monarch*, in what Manner he should treat his rebellious Subjects, (see p. 287.)—That if, after all he had said, the above Motives should not be sufficient to induce them to employ their Interest with his Majesty, for his Royal Clemency in his Behalf, which he most heartily prayed, he should then lay down his Life with the utmost Pleasure; and that his latest Moments should be employed in fervent Prayer for the Preservation of the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, and for the Peace and Prosperity of *Great Britain*."

The Earl of *Cromarty* desired their Lordships favourable Representation of his unhappy Case to his Majesty, in consideration of his numerous Family.

Lord *Balmerino* moved in Arrest of Judgment, That the Bill against him ought to have been found in the Place where the Fact was committed; for that the Act upon which the Indictment was preferr'd in another County, (*viz.* the County of *Surrey*) commenced after the Crime alledged against him was committed. (See p. 153.) He therefore desired Mr. *Wilbraham* and Mr. *Forrester* might be assigned Council for him; which was granted.

And they were all ordered to be brought up again on *Friday*.